Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,434—New Series. BOMBAY,—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid Brand Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th Oct.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
* SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	11th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,085	7th Nov. 1898.
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,765	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 11, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	5,000	13th Oct., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 800; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 9th October, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 20, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—8-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay François Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged. SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.

REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.

"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.

LIST of all SAILINGS, with details furnished promptly.

REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.

SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.

CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.

PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.

PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.

BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.

DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.

SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.

SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.

TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 14th Oct., 1898, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons on the 18th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 13th October, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 15th October.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 13th October.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 4th November, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 29th October, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Delagoabay, Beira and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 22nd October.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th October, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday 12 NOON.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Riquier	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

GLASS CHINA AND EARTHENWARE
FROM THE
LEADING MANUFACTURERS IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,
OF
TASTEFUL DESIGNS AND CAREFUL FINISH.

BREAKFAST SERVICES,
CHOTA HAZRI SETS,
AFTERNOON TEA SETS,
DINNER SETS,
DESSERT SERVICES,
TOILET SERVICES,
CHAMBER SERVICES,
&c., &c.

Full descriptive coloured illustrated Catalogues free on Application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHUTNIES.

PREPARED from the best ingredients, with the utmost care and cleanliness in the Steam Laboratories of TREACHER and Co., Ld., at Byculla.

Prices: Re. 0-12 and Re. 1-0 per bottle.

TREACHER & CO., LD.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WHEN AFFECTED BY FATIGUE

produced by MENTAL or PHYSICAL LABOUR WORRY, OVERWORK, &c., a really good tonic is invaluable, and if this possesses nourishing and strengthening, as well as stimulating, power so much the better.

KEMP'S COCA WINE AN IDEAL TONIC,

Possesses all these Properties and is, further, an extremely Palatable wine or liqueur, which may be used at or after meals.

It is one of the finest preparations of the Coca Plant ever made.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

FOR THE PROMPT RELIEF AND SPEEDY CURE OF

RHEUMATIC PAINS,
LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
SPRAINS, CONTUSIONS,
SORE THROAT, AND
SIMILAR TROUBLES

KEMP'S RHEUMATIKON IS A CERTAIN AND UNFAILING SPECIFIC.

Needing but one Trial to Demonstrate ITS EFFICACY and SUPERIORITY over Imported Remedies.

Price Re. 1 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees

YOUR VISITING CARD

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	,,	0	15
Do. No. II	,,	0	14
Do. No. III	,,	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	,,	0	12
PEKOE DUST	,,	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	,,	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of CANDLES CARRIAGE of Indian Manufacture to the Commissariat Department, Madras Command for the year 1899-1900 for signalling purposes and for Magazine lamps, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras up to 12 noon on the 4th November 1898.

2. For further particulars and Tender forms, apply to the Commissariat Storekeeper General, Madras, up to 4 o'clock P.M. on the 3rd November 1898.

G. M. THOMAS CAPTAIN A. C. G.
For Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office Madras 6th October 1898.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th proximo at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June, 1898.

II.—To declare a Dividend.

III.—To approve the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Cumroodin Amroodin, as a Director of the Company.

IV.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

V.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 5th to 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 28th September, 1898.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

TO LET, for the ensuing COLD and HOT WEATHER:—

BLUE VALLEY HALL, Mahableshwar.
TYABJEE LODGE, Mahableswar.
CHOWK HALL, Matheran.
RAHAT MANZIL, Matheran.

Apply to—
BUDRUDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat hybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.

1. CANS TIN KEROSINE OIL, EMPTY.
2. CASES WOODEN KEROSINE TIN, EMPTY.
3. CASKS OIL, TAR, ETC., EMPTY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 12th October 1898, for any or either of above lots.

TERMS. Offer to be binding for the PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS from date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS. As usual for each lot prior to delivery.

TENDER FORMS can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, which in being returned, must be accompanied by a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd September, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FLOUR MILLING MACHINERY.

THE following MILLING MACHINES are of the make of Messrs. Thos. Robinson and Son, Ld., of Rochdale. They are in first-class working order and are being replaced with Machines by the same makers but of larger capacity:—

12	Sets of Double Horizontal Roller Mills 24in. by 9in. dia.
4	Centrifugal Dressing Machines 2 sheets by 36in. dia.
3	Horizontal Bran Dusting Machines.
2	Gravity Purifiers.
1	Horizontal Eureka Brush Machine.
1	Vertical Eureka Scouring Machine.
1	Double Power Fan.
1	Horizontal Washing Whizzer.

Any person or persons wishing to purchase the whole or any of the above Machines are requested to apply for prices and particulars to

THE PROPRIETORS
of the
WALLACE FLOUR MILLS,
Chikalwady,
Tardeo.
Bombay, 6th October, 1898.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGER BRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

THE LEADING CYCLE.
FORTY THOUSAND

PREMIERS were built and sold by the Premier Cycle Company, Limited, in 1897, and the DEMAND for them far EXCEEDS that for any other Cycle in the World.

REPUTATION PREMIER.
NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo"	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo"	275	0	25	0	do.
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	do.
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	do.
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	do.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

GLASS AND CHINA WARE, superior.
ELECTROPLATE, choice designs, best quality.
HARDWARE, Household Requisites, as Cutlery, Filters, Enamelled Ware, General Articles for household use.
STATIONERY and Artists' Materials, Typewriters.
GYMKHANA Kit, Games, Bicycles, Trunks, &c.

COMPLETE PRICE LISTS sent regularly as published.
Send a Post-card with name and address.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, MERCHANTS, CO-OPERATIVE STORES, &c.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR
BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST PRESS OPINIONS.

Shanghai Daily Press.	L'Echo de Chine.	The China Gazette.	Shanghai Mercury.	The Wallasey Times.
3rd August 1898.	Shanghai, 3rd August 1898.	Shanghai, 2nd August 1898.	1st August 1898.	INDIA VERSUS HAVANA.
In these disturbed and disastrous times when "Habanas" are not, and "Manillas" are only to be had by the most extreme favour, a cigar to sooth our shattered nerves is more than ever a necessity. Messrs. ………………have rushed to the rescue and have sent us two samples of most excellent smokes prepared by Messrs. McDowell & Co., of Madras. They are in the form of cigars, "Bahadur" chop, and from having tried them we can honestly recommend them as the very best to be procured for the price.	CIGARES INDIENS. M………………nous out envoye des echantillons d'excellents cigares indiens. Nos lecteurs entrouveront le prix dane noe colonnes d'annonces. Nous pouvons les leur recommander comme etant de premiere qualite et doues d'un excellent arome.	In view of the recent prohibitive rise in the price of Manila Cigars, the new stock of Indian "weeds" which Messrs. ………………are now offering, come, like the famous brand of pens, "as a boon and a blessing," to the smoker of average means. They are "Bahadurs" from the famed factory of Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras; they are extremely moderate in price and really excellent in quality. Altogether they are as enjoyable a brand of smokes as we have ever tasted.	It is gratifying to state that the expected famine in cigars is now not to be feared, therefore smokers may rejoice. Messrs……… ………have just received a shipment of the "Bahadur" cigars from the well-known sole manufacturers and proprietors, Messrs. McDowell & Co., Madras, of which we have received samples. We have tried them and find them excellent smokes. Therefore can recommend them to our readers.	We are informed on good authority that the Bock Murias, and other well known brands of Havana cigars will be at a much increased price next year, and the supply will be totally inadequate to meet the demand. We fancy people will now begin to see the true value of the Indian cigar. Such cigars as the well known "Bahadur" for a mild and delicate flavour, and the "Howdah" and "Dawson" cheroot for a strong smoke will hold their own against any Havana or other cigar at the price.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

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ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
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Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

WEDDING STATIONERY:

Varieties of shapes, embracing single and folding Cards, Silver bevelled edges, Fancy Shaped Cards, and Novelties in Booklet form.

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, GUEST CARDS:

Square and Round Corners, White and Coloured Cards, with edges in Gold, Silver, or Plain.

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Designs of various leading patterns now available.

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Chefs d'œuvre of relief-stamping. Lithographed Designs in Gold and Colours, Plain and Fancy Cards embossed with Monograms, Crests, &c.

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Silurian or Granite Papers. White and Tinted suitable for half-tola postage, Invitation, Foreign, Demi official, Foolscap, and other sizes.

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A large variety in useful sizes suitable for Crests and Monograms.

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Names, Invitations, Addresses, Book Plates, Rewards &c., &c.

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Plain or Tinted Papers with Fancy Lithographed ground patterns, boxed in Artistic and Original form.

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Plain Black, or Black and Silver Borders, Designs in Neutral Tints.

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Square or Round Corners, Gilt bevelled edged Cards, in Fancy Decorated Boxes.

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. "ARDANDEARG," has ARRIVED from NEW YORK and DISCHARGES in the PRINCES DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th October, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE following articles which are lying unclaimed in the office of the undersigned, will be delivered to the Owners on application.

(1) A Gold Watch with key found in a 2nd class carriage at Colaba Station on the Up Mail on the morning of the 18th August 1897

(2) A pair of Gold Spectacles in case, found at Colaba in a first class carriage on 10 Up Mixed train on the 24th July 1898,

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„	6,660,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES;

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE. Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

OPALS.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have lately introduced in their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, Bromide Opals highly and artistically finished either in black and white or water and oil colours, giving most charming exquisitely soft effect with pure whites, not obtainable by any other process and not produced by any other firm in Bombay.—INSPECTION RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12, Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans. 12 and Souchong ans. 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

ANTHONY NOBAY and Co.—Engravers on Wood and Metal, and Rubber Stamp Manufacturers; 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS! all new Novelties in Presentation goods to suit every purse at cheapest prices, SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort,

ARAB HORSE WANTED, about 14-2 or above used to carriage, and must be free of vice Brokers not treated. Apply "40," care of this office.

BOILERMAKER ASSISTANT FOREMAN WANTED. Permanent post for a good man. Apply RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, Engineers, Byculla.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

MATHERAN.—PINTO LODGE and STEARNS HOUSE, TO BE LET, near Gymkhana' well furnished and commanding excellent view. Apply to J. X. PINTO.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"I like your Hotel very much. I think the grounds about it very pretty. It is very central and we have been most comfortable.—A. MEREDITH."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

PIANOS Repaired and Tuned, Harmoniums, Repaired and Tuned with a year's guarantee, Charges moderate—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An Indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In Bottles, As. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12: Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c, Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE............................ Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF MUSICAL BOXES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat Building, the following, consisting of fancy glass, table ornaments, centre pieces, jewel and scent boxes, albums photo frames, lady's hand bags, companion hand-bags, dressed dolls, mechanical toys, concertina, accordions, violins, a few new musical boxes, 2 folding harmoniums, etc.

The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATED AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant 1898 at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr Ardeshir Cursetjee Pallonjee Powvalla the undermentioned properties in two separate lots, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by two several indentures of mortgage, both dated the 3rd day of February, 1898.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 30 and 31 new Nos. 16356 and 16369, old Survey No 5-09, and new survey Nos. 1 and 2-7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D ward No. 3290 (2), and street No. 35 A, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a private Road, on or towards the west by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north by the vacant land of the said mortgagor, and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No. 2 and belonging to the said mortgagor and were formerly—and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or bungalow, together with stables and out-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5?0 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 30 and 31, new Nos. 16356 and 16369, old Survey No. 5 29 and new survey No. 183 7214, and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under D Ward No. 3290 (1) and street Nos. 25.35, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Mount Pleasant Road on or towards the west by the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the north partly by the said Mount Pleasant Road and partly by the said Nepean Sea Road, and on or towards the south by the property described in Lot No. 1 and belonging to the said mortgagor, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Kharshedjee D. Shroff, Attorney to the mortgagee, at his office No. 13, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 13th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Goolam Hoosein Amiroodin—

The remaining machinery consisting of Root's patent safety boiler, gas engine two horse power, bell dredgers, lift and force pumps, contractor's pumps, ship's pump, sample baling press, bullock and hand gears, pulsometers, screw jacks, steam gauges, flour mills, rail jacks, governor, rice-husking machine, sugarcane mill, trolly, waggons and loose wheels, large size corrugated and tiled roof, godown, &c.

The machinery is on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

On FRIDAY the 14th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Pursnotum and Co—

Ex s. s. Nizam.

100 bales each about 1000 yards Hessian cloth, 45 inches 11 oz., Hastings Mill, July shipment.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN BUTCHER STREET OR KHASAI MOHOLLA OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Bai Soonabai, the heir and daughter of the late Jomanjee Eduljee Cooper the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Hassan Noor Mahomed the mortgagor, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 20, situate on the west side of Butcher Street in the sub district of Mandvi in Bombay, without the Fort, admeasuring ninety three and one fourth square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Butcher Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Shah Mahomed Sheroo, and on the south by the house of Hajee Noor Mahomed Mijoolla and which said piece of land is registered in the books of the fazendar under No. 120.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji and Dinshah or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort in the old Oriental Bank Building the very valuable and neat substantial best French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, designed and executed by Madrasi carpenters, consisting of drawing-room suites, lined silk tapestery, light and easy chairs, cabinets, revolving top office tables, substantial bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables to match, reclining sofas, &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell, by Public Auction at Parel, near the Elphinstone Road station, (opposite the level Crossing Gate), the valuable and neat teak and blackwood household furniture by Roberts and others, handsome cottage piano by Rose & Co., folding harmonium by Ramchander, American six stops organ, handsome strong-built brougham, dog-cart in good order, victoria little used, grey Arab horse, 14.3¼ years old, table ornaments, pictures, lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of M. M. Fakira Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m. the effects of the late Mr. JAMES FERGUSON, consisting of blackwood sideboard book case writing table easychair, knives and forks glassware, crockery table ornaments wearing apparels books, Zanzibar parrot, canary bird pictures, violin marble clock, plated spoons and forks, a few bottles of brandy and claret provision etc.

The effects of the late Mr. Manockjee Dhunjeebhoy Shroff consisting of wearing apparel eyeglasses &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1st Pinjrapole Lane, outside the Fort, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m, the effects of the late Bora Abdool ally Abdool Hoosein, consisting of lithographic stones, old press, Persian school books glassdoor cupboards, book shelves tables, sideboard, old tools, &c.

The property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI ROW OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from the Administrator General as administrator of the estate of the late Bhanjee Bapoobhai Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 3rd of November next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.—

All that piece of Fazundari ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay on the southern side of Nagdevi Row in the sub-district of Mandvi assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 761 762 and street No. 15, 21, 21A, containing by admeasurement 347 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Luximon Sudoba on the west by the property of Ramjee Bhicka Coombaria, on the north by the said Nagdevi Row, and on the south by the sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE CHUNAM KILN ROAD, CLOSE TO THE SASSOON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Wenceslaus Pereira Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 4 pm. the undermentioned landed property viz:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the Messuage or bungalow and out houses standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chunam Kiln Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, outside the Fort Bombay, containing by admeasurement 721 square yards or thereabouts, bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the east by the said Chunam Kiln Road, on or towards the west partly by the property of David Sassoon and partly by the property of Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywala on or towards the North by the property of the said Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywala and on or towards the south by the property of the said David Sassoon and which said piece or parcel of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Foras Freehold Land Revenue under No. 350 and the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 16 and which said premises are have in the occupation of the Industrial Home for Women.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English-built C under-spring CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong palanquin, office shigram in good order
1 second-hand strong miniature brougham in good order.
1 „ „ light victoria with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome bay Arab, quiet in harness. Property of a gentleman.
1 English high wheel dog-cart with diamond leather monsoon fittings and hood in very good condition,
1 Ceylon-made varnished dog-cart, with monsoon fittings and hood,
1 set of English harness nearly new.
1 „ Nickle plated single harness in very good condition
1 secondhand English saddle by "Peat."

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Esmail Abdool Currim and Co.—

M C L a 131 B Co	1052-1065—14 cases of provision by J. T. Mortins,	per s.s. Peninsular.

Bombay.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old shop of Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co. Medows Street, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures, table ornaments, a large collection of beautiful chandeliers of 6 to 8 lights, hanging and table kerosine lamps, hanging globe lamps of different colours, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DON TAD 2ND ROW.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdulla Hajee Dawood, the person at present interested in the indenture of Mortgage hereinafter referred to, and on account and risk of Meeya Haji Cassum Mussaji Nacoda, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 23rd day of February, 1885, and made between the said Meeya Haji Cassum Mussaji Nacoda of the one part, and Hajee Dawood Bowla of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises ON WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of fazundari land or ground belonging to the Church of N. Sra de Esperance, with the messuages tenements, or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being in old Town, without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Don Tad Second Row, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 138 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north by the house belonging to Abdul Razak Bengalie, on or towards the south by the house belonging to Syed Fazaludin, on or towards the east by the aforesaid Don Tad Second Row, and on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2744, and Street Nos. 522 and 524, Jakeria Musjid Street, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Meeya Haji Cassam Mussaji Nacoda.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF S.S. "CASHMERE."

Under instructions from Messrs. Hajee Cassum Joosub and Hajee Issop Mahomed Sulleiman, and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., the following steamer:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE STEAMER.

S.S. Cashmere (old Taibet and belonging to the P. and O. Co.), Registered tonnage 1,695, gross tonnage 2,662, built in 1874 by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers & Co., Dundee, length 660 feet, breadth 36'2 feet, depth 25'9 feet, Engines compound, 2 cylinders, 48 and 54, stroke 48, new boiler, 1884, horse-power 400, engines by Messrs. Gourlay Brothers and Co., Dundee. She is to be sold in the same condition as she is now lying in the stream at Mazagon, with all her stores, spare gears, &c., &c.

She is open for view at the Mazagon Bunder.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction a large surplus furniture belonging to Messrs. R. Ditmar and Co. consisting of bracket, hanging, table and standard and fairy lamps, rich liquer sets, brass and nickel silver coffee machines, coffee perculaters tea trays, Bohemians glass epergus, beautiful table ornaments, bamboo stands with hanging flower pots, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near G. I. P. Railway Dadur Station, the handsome and valuable teak and blackwood English plain and carved French-polished household furniture rich glass and crockery ware, best electroplated ware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, English, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps by Ditmar and others, one first-rate sweet toned square piano by Sounay and Co, the property of J. H. ROLLER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, at the Goods Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

ALSO,

One box sodawater bottles from Surat to Bulsar, invoice No. 50583 of 2-5 97.

One bundle containing 21 small waistcoats and 4 cotton kudtas from Godhra to Broach, invoice No. 18?? of 21-5-97.

One box containing two album books from Grant Road to Wadhwan, invoice No. 68137.

One basket containing empty bottles from Surat to C. Bridge, invoice No. 258 of 7-6-97.

One parcel hemp from Surat to Grant Road, invoice No. 47742 of 2-6-97.

One parcel containing two brass plates from Calcutta to Damaun Road, invoice No. 3107 of 2-2-97.

One country cot from Ahmedabad to Marine Lines, invoice No. 88650 of 30-6-97.

One box containing jar from Nowsari to Grant Road, invoice No. 30416 of 3-7-97.

One piece of cloth from Nowsari to Grant Road, invoice No. 98 of 14-7-97.

One parcel coir string from Kripura to Grant Road, invoice No. 11229 of 15-6 97.

One parcel from Bulsar to Charni Road, invoice No. 46688 of 18-8-97.

One cot from Grant Road to Maroli, invoice No. 7 of 26-7-97.

One parcel tin sheets from Delhi to C. Bridge, invoice No. 38 of 2-3-97.

Two stones from Grant Road to Surat, invoice No. 792 of 9-8-97.

One box from Bangalore City to Baroda, invoice No. 2379 of 23-6-97.

One bag utensils from Bhaynair to Grant Road. invoice No. 43 of 31-5-97.

One bundle containing one piece of mujlik and one leather sword holder, laced gold and silver, from Jodhpore to Wadhawan, invoice No. 22 of 7-10-97.

One cask coal tar from C. Bridge to Virar, invoice No. 33 of 29-3-97.

One basket yellow clay from Manli to Charni Road, invoice No. 73911 of 1-9-97.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th inst., Messrs MENESSE etc. Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of piece, goods, twist, and other articles:—

2 cases sample piece-goods, containing dyed cambris, Spanish stripes, red cambrics, etc,
12 cases white cotton mull stripe dorias.
8 cases coloured mull stripe durias.
3 bales grey drills.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 bale bordered shirtings.
A quantity of grey jacconets, piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, etc.
About 700 pieces of T red cambrics, mulls, shirtings, etc,
2 cases felt cloth.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolcader Abdoolhoosen Mooiga—

M O—I C D—1 case ground brushes

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Dariastan Lane, Mandvie, in the godown of Virjee Piraj, by order of Messrs. Golapudy China Nara Simham Sreeram Subbaya and Co., and on account and at the risk of Goliapudi Balakrishnammah of Vizianagram, the following bales of yarn:—

30 bales	yarn No. 22	manufactured at the Connaught Mill. Bombay.		
30	do.	No. 21	do.	do.
13	do.	No. 13	do.	Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mills Bombay.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BONA-FIDE SALE of brand new Mahogany Household Furniture, specially made to order by Wimbridge, and surplus homemade Mahogany, Satinwood, and Ebony Furniture.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "The View," North End, Hornby Vellard, Worlee, very valuable and handsome brand new mahogany furniture, specially made to order by Wimbridge, and specially home made mahogany, ebony, and satinwood surplus household furniture, rare rhinoceros horn walking sticks, table lamps, harmonium by Rose and Co., American organ, large sized self-acting organ by Imhoff and Mukle, of London, with 12 rolls music by the best composers in very good working order, one gent's and one ladies, brand new Rambler bicycles one second-hand Beeston Humber bicycle, one second-hand victoria and one bay Arab horse, 5 years old, with harness, one second-hand small victoria and one bay country-bred pony with harness, one Kathiawary cow with calf, two high-bred, fox terrier sluts, the property of Mr Nowrojee Jamshedjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

We must here inform the public that the above self-acting organ by Imhof and Mukle is seven feet high, four feet eight inches wide, and two feet six inches deep and we specially recommend this and the mahogany, ebony and satinwood furniture to gentlemen of taste, as this is no ordinary blackwood and teakwood furniture which is so common in Bombay.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.............................£600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS........	The Anglo Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
(LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—

London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52.—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000 000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund...................................$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE;

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

---

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Propectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN
JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE
WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE .....One Star. PINK ......Two Stars. GOLD .....Three Stars

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medic[illegible] and private testimonials, the infants' food pr[illegible]ed by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., [illegible]dingbridge, may conscientiously be recomm[illegible]*

"A mistake may [illegible] in classing this food with ordina[illegible]chy foods, the use of which for young [illegible]nts is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

Neave's Food

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

Best & Cheapest

In 1-lb. Patent Air-Tight Tins.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 53m., Sun sets, 5h. 39m., High water, 9-3m., 9-38s., Low water 2-39m., 3-20a.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Khatau Makanjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Presidency Mills Company, Marine Street, 3 p.m.
Aurungabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Victoria Buildings, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports.
Arrival of General Sir William Galbraith, on tour, Victoria Terminus, 4-30 p.m.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,057, the daily average being 135. The total of new patients was 570.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of September last, there were 150 bullocks, 29 horses and 10 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of September 49 bullocks, 25 horses and 28 dogs were admitted and during the same month 93 bullocks, 33 horses, and 20 dogs were dissharged from the hospital. 5 cases among bullocks, 1 cases among horses and 8 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out patients during the month:—13 horses, 1 bullock, 5 buffalaes, 1 cow, 1 calf, 27 dogs, 1 fowl and 3 parrots.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA—On Monday morning at 9 o'clock, the police removed a man named Bedoo Naikoo, aged forty-five years, a labourer by profession, to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from hydrophobia. He died at the hospital in the evening. From inquiries made by the Police it appears that deceased and three others were bitten by a rabid dog in Church Gate Street, Fort, on the 25th August lass. While the deceased was being removed to the hospital, one Baboo Agorkhan, who was assisting the police in the removal, was bitten on the right fore-arm by the deceased Baboo was also taken to the J. J. Hospital and treated. Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning regarding the death of the deceased, when a verdict of death from hydrophobia was returned by the jury.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Babbia Bhikoo, a Hindu lad aged six years, son of a labourer, residing at Chinchpoogly. About 11 o'clock yesteraday forenoon the father was seated in the room on the first story of the chawl and the deceased has playing on the verndah. Suddenly the boy went and began to peep through an opening in the rails of the verandah and fell out on to the road. Deceased when pecked up was unconsious and bleeding from the right ear. The parents conveyed the child to the J. J. Horpital, where it was asertained that his head had been frasctured. The boy never came to himself again and died in the course of the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Jaina, aged thirty-five years, a Mahamedan woman, wife of one Dinmahomed Husson, a brick layer, residing at Khara Talao. On Sunday morning about half past 7 o'clock, deceased whilst lighting fire in the fire place, poured a quantity of kerosine oil on the fuel with the result that it suddenly blazed up and set fire to her clothes. She ran out of the room screaming and her clothes inflame's A neighbour hearing her scream, ran to her assistance and extinguished the flames by pouring over her a chatty of water, but not before she had been extensively burnt. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had sustained burns of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree, involving the whole body, extremities and face. She became worse after admission and died fon the following day. A verdict of accidental death from burns was recorded.

PRABHU MEETING AT PEN.—Aspecial general meeting of the Bala Hitecbhu Chandrasenya Kayastha Prabhu Samaja was held on the 9th instant when the followng resolutions were past:—"That we, members of the Samaja, most respectfully beg to express our sincere gratitude to your Highness (the Maharaja of Kolhapore) for the honor your Highness has done to the Kayastha community by elevating one of its distinguished members, Rao-Bahadur R. V. Sabnis B. A., to the post of the Diwan of your Highness, State. Rao Bahadur Sabnis is one of the highly educated and cultured members of our caste, and he is distinguished for his unique abilities which he has so conspicuously displaysd throughout his public career. And by elevating him to the present highest dignity in your Highness State, your Highess has shown to the world that merits are greatly appreciated and recognized and duly rewarded by your Highness. We need not sing our past glory, nor need we refer to the past brilliant service of Rao Babadur Sabnis rendered to pour Highness' State. In conclusion we again offer our heartfelt thanks to your Highness and fervently pray to God that He may bless your Highness with a long and happy life, thus enabling your Highness to rule the State longer and strive, guided by the wise counsels of your Highness' worthy Diwan, to promote the well-being and prosperity of the subjects confided to your Highness' fostering care by the Almighty." "That we the members of the Samaja have the greatest pleasure in heartily congratulating you or your recent elevation to the dignity of the Diwan of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur. Your appointment to such a high and responsible post in so short a time after your entering into the services of the Kolhapur State is itself the highest proof of your excellent abilities and integrity of character. We are justly proud of this memorable event in the present history of our community. We are greatly indebted to His Highness for the high honours conferred, not only upon you, but upon your entire community. In conclusion we fervently pray to the Almighty that he may grant you long life and ability to faithfully serve His Highness and to discharge the arduous duties in the interest of the Kolhapur State, the destiny of which in one sense lies in your hands.

FIRST EXAMINATION IN MEDICINE.

THE results of the above examination were declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of 142 candidates, who had presented themselves for the examination, 51 were declared to have successfully stood the test, 2 candidates in the first class and the rest in the pass class. The Mrs. Satyavati Lalloobhoy Shamaldas Scholarship has been awarded to Miss Irene Mabel Dewey, and Miss Krishnabai Kelavkar has secured the Sir Dinshah Maneckji Petit Medical Scholarship. It was announced that Miss Kelavkar had the option of chosing between these two scholarships; but it is likely that she will accept the Sir D. M. Petit Scholarship. The names of successful candidates are given below:

FIRST CLASS.

Kelavkar, Miss Krishnabai
Nakhooda, Mr H Abdulkadar

SECOND CLASS.

Advani, Dowlatram Gopaldas
Advani, P Hakumatrai
Baptista, Lewis
Baxter, Savaksha Dadabhai
Brooks, William G H
Chavan, Miranji Umar
Commissariat, Sherin H
Dadachanji, Ratanji Cursetji
Dadrawalla, F Ardeshir
Date, Lakshman Ganesh
DeSouza, George Joseph
Dewey, Irene Mabel
Dhurandar, W Krishnanath
Doctor, Jehangir Cavasji
Doctor, Rustam Jamsetji
Framji, M Hormusji
Ferreira, John Joseph
Gonsalves, Braz Lawrence
Kane, Purshotam Vinayak
Kanga, Kaikhusru Sorabji
Kapadia, Framroz Naoroji
Karanjia, K Nasservanji
Khory, Kharsed Navroji
Kripalani, J Khatanmal
Korke, Vishnu Tatyaji
Mama, Jamshedji Byramji
Mankar, C Rupshankar
Marrett, Ethel
Martins, M Piedade
Mehta, Shavaksha Byramji
Merchant, N Rahimtula
Mhatre, Shamrao Wamanrao
Mistri, Jorbanu Edalji
Modi, Jivaji Rustamji
Moollan, K Phirozshah
Patell, M B Muncherji
Patel, Goolamhusen Virji
Pathare, M Ganpatrao
Rabady, Ardeshir Dorabji
Sathaye, Dinkar Dhondopant
Sathe, Kashinath Gopal
Sethna, Kuverji Bejanji
Shaik, Abdul Gaffur Husen
Talpade, Gajanan Raghoba
Tatke, R Madhavrao
Telang, R Hanmantrao
Thanevala, Motibai Framji
Vyas, D Pitamber
Yajnik, K Jhaverilal

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491½ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 24th September, 1898:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,16,751	2,90,723	5,598	4,13,072
Corresponding week of last year. Open 1,491½ Miles.	...	...	...	4,67,954

Decrease ....Rs. 82

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 10th September, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	988	940	...	..	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	35,440	58,643	...	23,203	...	61,205
Goods	55,035	46,418	8,617	..	...	1,84,889
Other earnings	3,238	3,659	...	421	...	6,450
Total for week	93,713	1,08,720	...	15,007	...	
Aggregate ...	9,38,653	11,91,197	...	...	...	2,52,544

SEQUEL TO THE EXTORTION CASE.

NANABHOY ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. Sealy, pleader, on behalf of Nanabhoy Cawasji Engineer, appeared before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and laid the following information, charging one Mahomed Ali with criminal breach of trust, cheating and criminal misappropriation, in respect of a certificate and other documents belonging to the complainant:—

Complainant in his information said: I was a witness for the prosecution in the case of Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framji Petit against Clive Durant and others. My evidence in the case was taken before the Sessions Court on the 23rd, 24th 25th and 26th September. On the 21st of September, i. e., two days previous to the commencement of my examination as a witness, a Mahomedan named Mahomed Ali came to my house at Khetwady and told me that he was a coal contractor at Perim and had an interest in an ice factory there. He told me that an engineer was wanted at Perim and asked if I would undertake the service at the Ice Factory there and that if I would accept the service, he would have me employed at a salary of Rs. 250 per month. He further told me that he had been sent to me by Shaik Adam, who had recommended me to him. I have known the said Shaik Adam for some years and had dealings with him. He is a most respectable man. I accepted the offer; thereupon he told me to write out an application for the service and to enclose the same, and my certificates of being an engineer in an envelope and address it to "Framji Rustumji, Proprietor, New Ice Factory, Perim," and keep the same ready for despatch to Perim. The said Mahomed Ali then left promising to see me the following evening at my house. Being induced to do so by these representations, I wrote out such an application and wrote out the address on the envelope and handed over the same together with my certificate to the said Mahomed Ali at his request on the evening of 22nd September, when he came to my house to receive the same. He undertook to forward the envelope with the application and certificate and a letter of recommendation from himself by registered post. On the 23rd September the said Mahomed Ali came to the Sessions Court at about 2 p.m., and handed over to me the Post Office receipt of the said registered letter. I produced the said Post Office receipt in the course of my cross-examination by the accused Clive Durant on the 25th September and the same was put in by the said accused. On the 28th September an application was made in my presence on behalf of the aforesaid accused or some one by the Hon'ble Mr. Phirozshah Mehta for an order to intercept and produce the same packet on the strength of the application made on an affidavit, sworn by Mr. Merwanji Alpaiwalla, a solicitor for accused Cooverji Mehta. My suspicions were aroused that something was wrong, and on the same evening, I went to Abdul Rahiman Street to make inquiries about the said Mahomed Ali, who had informed me that he lived in the said street when he first came to me. I could not find him or his whereabouts in the said street. On the morning of the 27th September I went to the house of the said Shaik Adum at Chinchpoogly to make inquiries about Mahomed Ali, when I was informed by one of his assistants that no such person as "Mahomed Ali" mentioned by me was known to them, I therefore at once went to the office of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen and made my statement on the subject before Mr. Owen and signed the same. On the 8th October the packet was produced in Court and opened in the presence of the Sessions Court, when it was discovered that it did not contain my said application, certificate and the letter of recommendation, but there was found therein a blank sheet of paper. Under these circumstances I charge the said Mahomed Ali with criminal breach of trust, cheating and criminal misappropriation in respect of the above documents and pray for a warrant for his apprehension.

The Magistrate granted a warrant against the accused Mahomed Ali and issued an order, if Mahomed Ali be arrested, for his release on bail in a sum of Rs. 500.

Mahomed Ali is at present said to be at Karachi.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY A BRAHMIN.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Rungrow Rowji Reje, a Shenvi Brahmin residing at Poinad in the Kolaba Collectorate, again surrendered to his bail to answer to the charges of theft of a document and of a cheating in respect of sum of Rs. 1,574, preferred against him by Mr. Goverdhundas Khimji, a Bhattia merchant residing at Girgaum Back Road. Mr. G. W. Roughton (Messrs. Roughton and Byrne), instructed by Mr. J. MacDermott, Superintendent of Police, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Hugh Sealy defended the accused.

Jumnadas Fakirjee, a mehta in the service of the complainant, on being examined by Mr. Roughton, said that when letters and telegrams were received by his master from the accused, he alwaye interpreted them to the complainant. The accused told the complainant during his visits at the latters bungalow that he was an inamdar of Poinad in Alibag, in the Kolaba Collectorate. From the statement made by the accused and the letters received, witness came to the conclusion that the accused was an inamdar. Witness knew Sir George Birdwood and Mr. Justice Bayley, and he told the complainant who those two gentlemen were. The complainant did not know English. The accused brought two letters of recommendation, one from Sir George Birdwood, and the other from Justice Bayley, in which the accused was described as an inamdar of Poinad, and the accused never contradicted that statement. When he interpreted the two letters to the complainant, Thakoredas Hurribhoy, clerk to Mr. F. D. Britto, of the Prothonotarys office, was present, and he identified the signatures of Sir George Birdwood and Sir. L. H. Bayley. No further conversation took place on that day after the signatures were identified. On the following day the accused called again at the bungalow, and brought some more letters from different officials. Witness, at the request of his master, interpreted some of the letters produced by the accused. Amongst these there was a newspaper, the "Simla News," in which a paragraph was marked relating to the accused. The accused used to visit the complaint's bungalow every afternoon. Witness added that he knew that the complainant was interested in a suit now pending at Hydrabad between Nanabhoy Kissondas and Bhagwandas, Hurrybhoy, in which complainant held a power of attorney from the plaintiff. In May last, the accused told the complainant that he would first proceed to Hyderabad to see the state of affairs there, and then undertake to help the complainant in the suit. After the letters of the accused were read over, the complainant introduced the subject of the Hydrabad suit to the accused. It was then agreed to send him to Hyderabad, the complainant offering to pay all his expenses. The amount was not fixed. Before leaving Bombay the accused demanded his expenses, saying he would be detained there. He also told the complainant that while at Hyderabad be would see Sir C. Plowden, the Resident, Sir Asman Jah and Sir Khoorshed Jah, and other high officials who were his friends. In May the accused left Bombay for Hyderabad, and was given Rs. 90 by the complainant for his expenses. While in the train at the station, the accused asked for Rs. 125, in addition to the Rs. 90 already paid to him, and it was sent by a telegraph money order to his address at the Duke of Connaught Hotel. The accused sent a letter to the complainant from Hyderabad, in which he had mentioned that he had seen different high officials, who were his friends, and who had promised their support in Nanabhoy's case. In another letter he said he had visited the private secretary to Sir Asman Jab, and an A.-D.-C., to H. H. the Nizam. On his return to Bombay in May, the accused, in the presence of witness and Thakurdas Goolabchund, assured the complainant of his success in the case, as he had already made 'bundobust' at Hyodrabad with the officials, whose names he did not mention. He then informed the complainant and the witness that during his stay at Hyderabad he had received an invitation card from the Resident to a garden party. He told the complainant on his visit to his bungalow that he was an inamdar, a judge up-country, a Police Commissioner at Gwalior, and was private secretary to the Maharanee of Indore, and was sent to England on behalf of the Indore Durbar on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee.

The examination-in-chief of this witness was not finished when the Court adjourned.

CHARGE OF ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN DISMISSED.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, constable Todman, of the Jacob Circle section, charged one Syles Solomon, an Israel merchants and, his hamal, named Salam Ebrahim, before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a policeman, named Sherajoodin Anvarali doing duty in the Section. Mr. Acworth, of Messrs Little and Co. defended the first accused.

Succaram Baloo, who had been for the last eight months employed in the service of the first accused but who was recently dismissed from the service, said that he was called to the house of his late master on the morning of the 7th inst to receive his wages for two months, when his master, the first accused, instead of paying him the wages, raised a wooden stick to strike him and charged Succaram with theft. The latter became frightened, ran away and made a complaint to another policeman on duty at the time. This policeman went to the house of the first accused and commenced making inquiries about the charge of theft, but instead of bringing forward evidence to support the charge, the accused showed a piece of cloth to the sepoy and went into the house. He would not come out of the house, nor would he go before the European police officer to make his complaint. In the meantime a policeman (the complainant in the present case) came up to assist the other policeman when the first accused, with the assistance of his hamal, the second accused began to assault the complainant with his fist and tore off his coat and his buckle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, the witness said that he was dismissed by the first accused on the 1st instant, because witness asked for leave to go to his native country. Policeman No. 926 was not with him when complainant was assulted by the accused.

The complainant in his evidence stated that he received information from his comrade policeman No. 923 E that the first accused had charged his servant, the last witness, with theft. Complainant went to the house of the first accused and was making inquiries, when defendant No. 1 struck him, with his fists and catching hold of his coat, tore off his buckle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Acworth, witness said he had been in the police force for the last two years. The other policeman was with him, but he did not rescue witness from the accused's clutches. This case as usual was not placed before the Superintendent of the Division.

Mr Acworth on behalf of the first accused denied the charge, stating that this was a false and concocted affair, brought up by the Police officer in charge. There had been a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Police that when any one was charged with assaulting a policeman in the execution of his duty, the assailant should be first placed before the Deputy Commissioner and an order for his prosecution then obtained from him. No such order had been obtained in the present case. The case was not placed even before the Superintendent of the Division, as was usually done, nor was the charge sheet signed by him. The first accused, Mr. Acworth stated, was a very respectable man and was an opium tester to Messrs David Sassoon and also to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. On the morning of the day in question, when the alleged assault took place, the accused was with the Manager of the Jewish Synagogue and he (Mr. Acworth) would call the Manager to prove that fact. Mr. Acworth then pointed out several discrepancies in the evidence produced by the prosecution. Mr. Acworth contended that in May last the brother of his client prosecuted a certain gentleman ona charge of assault before Mr. Dastur, when Constable Todman was a witness for the defence and made certain allegations against complainant. Since that time, Mr. Acworth contended, there had been some ill-feeling between the police officer and the accused in the present case.

The Magistrate, discharged both the accused for want of sufficient evidence against them.

Mr. Acworth intimated that he would bring this case to the notice of the Commissioner of Police.

The Magistrate said that if Mr. Acworth chose he could lay the matter before the Commissioner of Police or file a separate information before him, when he would consider the matter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 4th inst:—

THE APOLLO BASIN.

Read lettr from the Engineer, dated 27th September 1898, requesting sanction to proceed with the works of filling in the Apollo Basin and adding that he has completed the extension of the Nowrojee Furdunjee Road and put in part of the foundations of the wall across the Basin with the verbal sanction of the Chairman.

Resoluiton.—Formal sanction to proceed with the works approved in Trustees' Resolution dated 26th April 1898, is accorded.

DOCK FEES REMITTED.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 2nd August 1898, submitting a representation from Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. asking remission of extra fees, amounting to Rs. 558-1-9, paid on Machinery landed from 5 vessels at the Docks, and loaded into wagons at the Dock for conveyance to Hubli; stating that in forwarding packages by railway from the Docks direct, the consignee has to wait till all his packages are landed and then to see that there is sufficient cargo to enable him to requisiton, the proper number of wagons from the Raiway Company and when the wagons are supplied it sometimes happens that the packages that are last discharged being uppermost are first loaded, and those that were first discharged, being underneath are last loaded, causing unavoidable increase in extra fees, and recommending that with the view of encouraging the direct Railway traffic only one-third of the extra fee charges be made and the balance remitted to Messrs. Chrystal & Co., under the special circumstances. Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 8th August 1898, forwarding particulars of cranage, wharfage, siding fees and extra fees, actually due on the importations of the Machinery. Read proceedings of the Docks Committee,—observing that the question for consideration in this case is contained in the application from Messrs. Chrystal & Co., practically asking for the remission of extra fees paid as demurrage on packages of Machinery landed at, and forwarded direct from, the Docks by railway, the details of which are shown in the statement attached to the Docks Superintendent's letters; that under the Dock rules, 5 free days are allowed on non-dutiable, and 7 days on packages containing dutiable goods, counted from the date of landing; that the consignees represent that had they carted their goods to the Railway station their would have been no delay, but that, under an arrangement made with the Shed Supervisor they decided to despatch the machinery by rail direct from the Docks, and the Shed Supervison, it is stated, said shat the questions of demurrage should not be allowed so interfere with their doing their loading work in the Docks; that the Docks Superintendent explains that the understanding was generally in cases were extro fees had accrued, every consideration would be given to to the importers, provided they on their part had promptly completed their import and clearance document; that it is undoubtedly of importance both to the Trade and the Trust that every encouragement should be given to Importers to use the Dock sidings, and as special inducements appear to have been held out to Messrs Chrystal & Co., in this case it would be hard to charge them full extra fees and recommending that the Docks Superintendent's proposal to charge one-third of the extra fees be accepted.

Resolution.—In the special circumstances of the case, the Docks Committee's proposal to charge only one-third of the extra fees is sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government under Section 43 of the Port Trust Act.

MESSRS. EWART LATHAM PROJECTS.

Read letter from Messrs. Ewart Latham & Ces. dated 4th September 1898, returning the final proofs of 1. Agreement for leese; 2, Draft form of lease; and 3, Agreement relating to Railway siding, and enquiring when that part of the laud proposed to be leased to them and which has yet to be reclaimed will be ready for occupation, and from what date the Trustees propose to charge them rent in respect of the land in question. Read letter from the Engineer dated 21st Ssptember 1898, reporting that, as soon as the ground leased to Messrs Ewart Latham & Co, is properly cleared, 18,531 square yards out of the total area of 22,333-4-9 square yards will be be handed over to them, which he expects to do about the beginning of October 1898, while the remaining 3,802-4-9 square yards will not be reclaimed and ready to be handed over before 1st June 1899; and adding that be will be able to give a more definite date for the completion of the reclamation after the work has been in hand two or three months. Read note by the Chairman.

Resolution.—The two agreements may now be engrossed for execution. The area of land already placed at the disposal of, and that which will be ready in the current month should be formally handed over to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.; the total actual area handed over and the date should be reported. Rent will be charged from the 1st January 1899, on all land handed over on or before that date, or from such earlier date as the buildings and tanks, &c., may be complete and brought into use. The work of reclamation has been begun and will probably be completed before the monsoon of 1899 sets in, when the remainder of the land will be made over, and rent for that portion will then begin.

NO 1 PILOT SCHOONER.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 28th September 1898, submitting a report by the Mechanical Superintendent on the thorough overhaul and repair of Pilot Schooner No. 1, saying—that the vessel was on the slip at the workshops for about four months, and the repairs were completed in 61-2 months some time before she was required for service; that when the copper was stripped off the vessel, the ballast and cement removed and the decks lifted, it was found that more extensive repairs were required than had been anticipated when the estimate was framed: the principal items in which the estimate has been exceeded being in renewal of planking below water line, Muntz metal bolts, frames, floor stringer plates, deck beams, deck planking, and waterways; and requesting sanction to the excess of about Rs. 4,500 on the estimate sanctioned by Trustees' Resolution, dated 28th December 1897.

Resolution.—an estimate amounting to Rs. 21,057 was sanctioned in Trustees' Resolution No. 414, dated 28th December 1897, the extra amount now required, Rs. 4,500, making a total of Rs. 25,557, is sanctioned to the debit of the Replacement Fund.

The following were' amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 30th Sept. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1898.	For week ending 30th Sept. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 30th Sept. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	498	24	427
" piloted out of harbour	17	510	20	412
" transported	6	396	12	242
" attended to	1	51	3	69
" warped	1	38	0	27

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE VAGARIES OF PLAGUE ADMINISTRATORS.

TOUCHING the desirablity of uniformity in plague administration throughout the whole country, the *Indian Spectator* writes:—That the varied, and in many cases, bitter experience of different curative and precautionary plague measures, adopted in this and other Presidencies, has not been thrown away upon the Supreme Government, is clear from the wise and definite pronouncements they have made in their recently issued supplementary Resolution on the general principles which should guide the Local Governments in the matter. All that is to be wished for is that these precepts shall soon enough be put into action, and the Government will take steps to see that their directions are not treated merely as pious declarations which may safely be honoured in the breach rather than in the performance. Our experinces have not in this matter been particularly pleasent. The questionable policy of allowing wide latitude to the individual vagaries of scattered plague administrators must, now that every "stamping out" theory and every method has had its trial, be finally abandoned, and something like uniformity secured in plague administration throughout the whole country. Delay in giving effect to declarations is another grievance which cries for instant removal. The era of despatch and thorough obedience to directions from headquarters is evidently yet to dawn. It is weeks, for example, since the Government of Bombay gave publicity to their decision of putting an end to quarantine, detention, and the useless but vexastious system of disinfection, and of substituting for them only strict medical examination.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MEDICAL SERVICE.

With regard to the memorial from the Presidedcy Association to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the separation of the civil from the militarry barnch of the Indian Medical Service, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* states:—The ways of the Imperial Government are sometimes very curious indeed. It was over two years ago that a public meeting was held by the Presidency Association to adopt a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the separation of the civil from the military branch of the medical service. As many as twenty-six months having elapsed, it was thought that, as usual, the Imperial Government had given the go-bye to that well founded representation. It is in a way an agreeable surprise that the authorities, even after this lapse of time, seem at least to have been alive to one part of their duty, namely, to the propriety of a reply. So far we may say, "for this mercy, many thanks." As to the prayer of the memorial, of course, it has not been granted. They incubated on it for twenty-ssx months and found that there wse no reason to comply with the request The refusal is not based on any specific reasons. No. The Association is informed that its statements are inaccurate, but curiously enough they have failed to point out what they are.

CLIQUISOM IN THE UNIVERSITY SENATE.

The *Rast Goftar* thinks that a spirit of opposition has for some time past been manifesting itself in the deliberation of the University Senate, which is to be deprecated and deplored. Our contemporary says:—The tendency to import the methods of political warfare into the Senate will split it up into cliques and coteries. The personal element will acquire in that case a preponderating influence greatly to the prejudice of a calm and undisturbed consideration of educational question purely on their merits. If it were granted that the general body of the Fellows represents the intellectual essence of the community, it must be allowed they are capable of thinking for themselves, and that they stand least in need of arriving themselves round the banner of this or that leader, following him whithersoever he many choose to lead them. As their minds can do without leading-strings, so their enlightened conscience can safely be independent of the canvassing agent, with his persistent pressing of partial and one-sided arguments. To the extent that the Senate feebly or perversely yields itself to these Influences, it will degrade itself in the eyes of the public, and its actions and deliberations will lose the weight and respect which can only be commanded by honest and impersonal motives. We are indebted to the new spirit for what threatens to be a perverse spirit of opposition to Government It will be seen by those, who will reflect for a moment on the relative powers of the Government and the Senate, that if such an unfortunate policy wer persevered in, it will never redound to the the glory o the University nor will it aid the blessed cause of of higher education in the Presidency.

POOR SURAT.

Reference to a recent fire in Surat, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* exclaims: Poor Surat! She is again overtaken with the calamity of fire? How long are the Fates to be adverse to her And how long the poor city is to suffer from the alternate accidents of flood and fire! To us it is a wonder that it has not been altogether deserted. Either the population is too parochial and loves to stick to it in spite of all calamities or that there is something fasinating in its situation which still attracts people to it. Be that as it may. What we are concerned to know is whether at any time definite and determinate action has been taken with the view to the prevention of fires which periodically break out. Has the Collector ever given a thought to the matter! Has the Municipality been seriously alive to the fact! Has the Bombay Government itself ever cared to take some steps to put an end to this visitation, so far as it is humanly possible to do. Why Surat alone of all the cities and towns in the entire Bombay Presidency should be visited by fires every second or third year We think it is time that the Government made a serching inquiry into the affair a and adopted some efficacious measures to protect the population from this; ever recurring calamity.

THE FINANCE MINISTER ELECT.

Some of the native journals receive, in a spirit of hopefulness of good results, the news of the appointment of Mr. Dawkins in succession to Sir James Westland. The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—It is now officially announced that Mr. Clinton Dawkins, the Under-Secretary of State in the Finance Department of the Government of Egypt, is to succeed Sir James Westland as Finance Minister of India. Mr. Dawkins must be a man of great promise to be sent out to India at a time when its finances are in a far from satisfactory condition. He seems to have held some posts requiring the exercise of high mental faculties, and discharged his duties in connection therewith in a manner entitling him to rapid promotion. He has had a long training in Egypt, which was only but a few years ago in a terrible plight as far as its finances were concerned, and it may be taken for granted that his Egyptian experiences will stand him in good stead in India. He has also had the advantage of receiving financial training at the hands of the astute and eminent statesman Mr. Goscheh, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose Private Secretary he was. Mr. Dawkins comes with the highest credentials, and it is to be hoped that he will in the course of time justify his choice.

The *Native Opinion* write:—Sir J Westland' successor is found out at last. Pity, however, is that dispite all the hallelujahs showered on the heaven-born service for its administrative competency, in the whole rank and file of the service not a single blessed soul should be found quite able to administer our public treasury. Indeed financially India is so situated that unless a Wilson or a Laing was entrusted with supremacy on the treasury, the maintenance of solvency is next to impossible. And since the selection is made, Mr Dawkins must be a man of high financial capacity, and quite able to grapple with every financial question.

The *Gujerati* remarks.—Neither the new Viceroy nor his financial adviser is mature in experience and knowledge. It is, therefore, open to question whether they will be strong enough to keep the Military Department well in hand Having regard to the most serious and important financial issues that are waiting for solution, the Indian public naturally looked for the appointment of a first-class English financier. But as was emphatically observed by a local contemporary, beggars can not be choosers, and so we accept the appointment more in a sprit of hopefulness than in that of confidence or satisfaction. He is said to be clever, and experience alone will decide how far he it more tolerant of criticism and more dignified in his attitude than his self-satisfied and conceited predecessor.

CITY IMPROVENENT TRUSTEES.

With reference to the recent election of Councillors to sit on the City Improvement Trustees, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" observes:—At its meeting on Monday last the Corporation elected four members who are to represent its interests at the City Improvemsnt Trust Board which will come into full existence on 15th November next. There is a general satisfaction at the selection of the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra and Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and D. E. Wacha. A discordant note, we regret, has been sounded in the case of Dr. Viegas by some of our contemporaries. Nothing could be personally urged against that Councillor save, perhaps, prejudice. But we presume the general feeling seems to be that Mr. Roughton might have been selected, not because he is a European, but because he would have represented the legal element which, it is much to be feared, will be nowhere on the Trust. This fear is not ill founded, untess it happens that among the nominees of Government there is a lawyer.

The "Indian Spectator" says:—On the whole, we think the Corporation has wisely exercised its choice in returning Drs. Balchandra and Viegas and Messrs. Ibrahim Rahimtulla and D. E. Wacha to represent it on the Imyrovement Trust. We regret as much as any one else that no European gentleman has been returned, and we are specially sorry that an independent and spirited citizen like Mr. Roughton did not succeed. But it would be carrying disappointment too far to take objection, on that account, ot any one of the four geotlemen who have headed the poll. As for canvassing, well, it is the order of the day, and most citizens have to succumb to it, unless indeed, they wish to extinguish themselves. Canvassing does not eeem, however, to have borne in the election of representatives on the Improvement Trust by the Corporation, the mischievous result that it usually is known to bear in Bombay. There is a pleasant sense of sympathy in the fact that the four representatives chosen represent four different religions and communities. It would havs been as desirable to have them represent four different professions too. But this defect, and the other one of having failed to send in an European, may be cured at the next elections.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT TO THE MUNICIPALITY.

Regarding the grant of ten lakhs of rupees by Government to the Municipal Corporation, *Rast Goftar* states:—They (the Municipality) of course had to avail themselves of the only alternative, viz., to obtain short term loans from the local Banks, at very heavy rates of interest, when to the surprise and satisfaction of every body, help came to them from a quarter from which they least expected it. It was a "provisional grant" of Rs. 10 lacs from Government towards the the plague expenditure of the city to be adjusted hereafter. There is some doubt as to the true meaning of the phrase 'provisional grant, some take it to mean as a temporary loan, while others regard it as an actual contribution from Government to the Municipality towards the plague expenditure. Be the meaning what it may, there is no doubt that it was very timely help, and that it relieved the Municipality of considerable embarrassment. It is evident that there has been some change of policy on the part of Government with regard to their share of the contribution to the plague charges, and we are inclined to regard the 'provisional grant as a regular contribution from Government towards the plague charges, under the changed poiicy. We congralulate the Corporation and the public on the happy results of their representation to Government on the subject.

The IndianSpectators writes:—The provisional grant of ten laks of rupees by the Supreme Government to the Bombay Municipality, for plague expenditure, gives a very timely relief, and in itself is a concession that augurs well. It shows that the argument in favour of an imperial grant for the plague expenditure of "the gate of India" has made an impression at Simla, and we may will hope that some substantial absolute relief will be given to our straitened Municipal Exchequers. The extent of the relief will necessrrily depend upon the course of the plague—upon the necessity it creates for special demands from elsewhere. But if the principal, that it is a matter of imperial interest to keep up business activity in the great centres of trade and industry ie the country, be once accepted, the claims of Bombay are sure to stand high. The plague has now become a general calamty to the whole country, and its indefinite duration makes it as much a matter of imperial concern, as for example, famine is admitted to be.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Invention and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 1st October.

Albert Price, gentleman, residing at St. Louis, in the state of Missouri, U. S. A, Improvements in decorticating machines.

Samuel George Jameson, pattern-maker, of Wellington road, and William Hampson, engineer, of Swan hill, both in Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland. An improved enumerating machine.

Fred Lobnitz director of Lobnitz and company, limited, shipbuilderes, Renfrew, Scotland. Improvements in apparatus for breaking up or cutting rocks, boulders, stones or earth, under water or on dry land.

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England. Improvements in or relating to tyres for wheels.

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, England. Improvements in metallic wheel rims.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

G. F. Horbury, M. Inst, C. E., Byculla ironworks, Bombay. An improved latrine for natives (Specification filed 23 September 1898)

J. S. E. Lumsden, assistant examiner, office of Accountant General, Military department. An automatic machine for pulling punkahs, rocking cradles or similar domestic purposes. (Specification filed 5 September 1898.)

Kuvarji Mancherji Mistri, contractor, residing at 12 Khambata lane, Khetwady, Bombay. A double-acting gully trap, made of earthenware or other materials, applied to drainage works. (Specification filed 23 September 1898.)

Thomas Henry Jones, works-manager, of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, Bombay. Improvements in apparatus for disinfecting clothes, bedding and the like, to be called "The Bowman disinfector." (Specification filed 26 September 1898.)

C. M. Roy, civil engineer, of Aminabad, Lucknow, Improved chimneys for trench and overground kilns for brick burning. (Specification filed 21 September 1898.)

Roland H. Gahagan, of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Company, engineers, 271 Bellasis road, Byculla Bombay. An improvement in water taps to prevent waste. (Specification filed 30 September 1898)

Edward William Coughlin, manufacturer, resididg at 1327 North Stricker street, in the city of Baltimore and state of Maryland, U. S. A. Improvements in and relating to railway switches. (Specification filed 27 September 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888 have bee paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

James Higginbottom. Improvements in apparatus for the separation of dust, bran, stones, or other like impurities from flour, middlings, semolina, grain, seeds or the like. (From 29 September 1898 to 29 September 1899.)

Alfred Nobel. Improvements in the preparation of explosive compounds. (From 6 October 1898 to 6 October 1899.)

Charles William Jones. Improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes, cigarette-holders and other smoking mouth-pieces. (From 1 October 1898 to 1 October 1899.)

Alfred Nobel. Improvements in the preparation and application of explosive compounds. (From 6 October 1898 to 6 October 1899.)

Alfred Nobel. Improvements in the preparation of explosive compounds. (From 6 October 1898 to 6 Oct. 1899.)

Ernst Abund Richard Avenarius Improvements in and connected with moulding boxes for the manufacture of artificial sandstone. (From 3 October 1898 to 3 October 1899.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay within the time limited exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Augustin Avrial. Improvements in sewing machines. (Specification filed 29 June 1894.)

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—4000 cwt bone meal Rehimtoola Kaderbhoy, 1 bales woollen and cotton carpets Hajee S Laljee and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Hardwick Hall s—2000 cwt poppyseed Oxen and Okell

FOR DUNKIRK.

Annie s—4000 cwt linseed W and A Graham and Co, 4000 cwt linseed Killick Nixon and Co, 4000 cwt rapeseed and 3135 cwt linseed Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt rapeseed Forbes, Forbes and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed Megjee Vulubdas and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Florida s—4001 cwt rapeseed David Sassoon and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Wagner s—1700 cwt wheat, 7000 cwt castorseed and 6637 cwt teelseed Ralli Brothers

Mohammadi s—1200 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co, 102 cwt colombo roots Tyabjee and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay s—1800 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co, 400 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co.

Bengal s—75 bales twist Tata and Co, 100 bales twist M R Talati, 1 tin real pearls and 1 box cow bazar Abdool Cader Esmaljee, 42 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 41 chests opium M H E Ellias, 46 chests opium Hajee Adum Esmail and Co, 14 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co, 44 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 11 chests opium F N Postwalla, 29 chests opium M Byramjee, 20 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 10 chests opium A Allarakhia and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—29 chests opium David Sassoon and Co, 120 chests opium S J David and Co, 28 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co, 80 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co, 45 chests opium Tata and Co, 88 chests opium N J Abraham, 20 chests opium E Noordin and Co, 24 chests opium Cursetji Bomanjee and Co, 21 chests opium Nanjibhoy Meanee, 7 chests opium Sorabjee N Talati and Co

FOR KOBE.

Bombay s—200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 1500 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 520 bales cotton Tata and Co

P-D. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 3rd September, 1898, on 17-28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	—	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	—	3
For previous 8 weeks of half-year.	3,071	1,339	2	4,412
Total for 9 weeks ...	3,371	1,439	2	4,812
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	201	101	3	305
Per mile of Ry do.	12	6	—	18
Total to corresponding date do.	3,248	189	19	4,456

Increase for the week ....Rs. 95
Ditto to date .... " 356

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

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This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

CONSOLS declined 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday, to 109 9-16. French Rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; while Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime, to 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. lower, at 113; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee securities remained at £62 1-2. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 2 7-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d less in value, at 28d per oz.; and was unchanged in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London continuing at 4·84 dollars.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation was 30s. per 492 lbs., October-November shipment, to Hull, sellers via the Canal; for White Karachi, 28 1-2s., same shipment, to the same port, sellers via the Canal; for Red Karachi, 38s. same shipment to the same port, sellers via the Canal. For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed, 38s, per 416 lbs. was quoted, October and November shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 37 1-2s. October and November shipment, to Havre, business done via the Canal; Brown Rrapseed, 34 3-4s. same shipment, to Antwerp sellers via the Canal; Linseed, 37 3-4s. per 416 lbs., October and November shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday with a good demand, and prices 1-2 to 1d. higher. The number of Skins offered was 1,479,000 Goat, and 910,000 Sheep Skins.

The Agriculture Bureau montly report issued in Washington yesterday stated that the average condition of the crop in 11 Cotton States is 75·4 per cent.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats and arivals steady. The day's Sales were 12,00 bales, including 100 bales Surats and the Imports, 5,000 bales. Prices, both spot and for arrival, were without change. The Manchester Market closed steady.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent. in New York to 5 3-8 cents per lb.; Futures were 6 points lower, both for January and April, at 5·27 and 5·40 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 76,000 bales.

THE American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	341,000	282,000	329,000
Exports to U. Kingdom	123,000	106,000	101,000
" Continent	79,000	36,000	47,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	1,098,000	1,092,000	1323,000
exports to U. K. do.	295,000	265,000	341,000
" to Continent do.	21,500	265,000	237,000
Stock in the Ports	620,000	487,000	830,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 7th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	2,200,000	1,701,930	2,385,350
" " Surats	81,000	60,300	163,600

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	568,000	233,970	382,460
" London	4,000	3,500	3,500
American Afloat	190,000	232,500	255,000
East Indian	3,000	1,000	4,000
Total...	765,000	520,970	644,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	3 1-8d.	3 13-16d.	4 1-2d.
" Good Dholleras	2 5-8d.	3 9-32d.	3 21-32d.
Difference	1-2d.	17-32d.	27-32d.

Locally the Cotton Market continues dull in tone. Exporters are reported to have bought nothing; and the Mills purchased only 3,650 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	487	bales.
Wheat	6,805	cwts.
Linseed	11,210	"
Rapeseed	8,391	"
Gingellyseed	5,098	"
Poppyseed	3,490	"
Castorseed	2,708	"
Rice	1,410	"

EXCHANGE.—The market continued steady in tone to-day at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 1-8d for three months' sight credits. For Bank Paper there was very little enquiry; a small amount of Demand was reported done at 1s. 3 31-32d. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and the market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·09 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady at 94 3-4 for 3 1-2 per cents, for money, and 94 9-16 for Account, with 84 for Threes.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill are Rs. 5 lower; Port Canning Co. are Rs. 5 higher, and Bombay Burmah Rs. 25, in the first issue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,421 tons, Captain P L Wadge, cleared yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Ardandearg, 2,089 tons, Captain W Kinley, arrived in harbour, to-day, from New York, (1st September), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sirsa, 1,674 tons, Captain T A Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 17th September, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 1,500 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour, to-day, from Calcutta, (29th September), with a cargo of coal.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, sailed yesterday, for China via Colombo, with Her Majisty's China and australian mails, a general cargo, and Mr Bazonji Dadabhoy as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 Tons, Captain J W Livingstone arrived in harbour to-day, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Harve, and child, Lieut Pigott, Mrs Cursondas and child, Mr Whiting, Mr Naib, Dr Aderji and 334 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 11.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.		A Munjee
Ileafee	372	Nacoda		A Munjee
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub
Dalhousie		Warden	(Govt Dock)	R I M S
Wagner	2207	Cave	Marseilles	E D Sassoon & Co
Bezwada	3270	Smith	Calcutta	M M & Co
Mobile	930	Miller	Persian Gulf	B P S N Co
Bombay	2047	Saunder	China	P & O Co
Ellora	1494	Thomas		M M & Co
Ula	3426	Wadge		M M & Co
Caledonia	1716	Richardson		A Moutochoff
St Mary	1939	Scott		K N & Co
Hermod	830	Nielsen		Bombay Co
Chindwara	1501	Watkeys		M M & Co
Pemba	986	Rickford	P Gulf	M M & Co
H M S Racoon		Hewett		R Navy
Booldana	2143	Kilpatrick		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Hoseinee	994	Hughes	Mauritius	15-10	B&P S NCo
D	Ardandearg	2089		Calcutta	12-10	W& A G &Co
K	Annie	2115	Gruld	Dunkirk	22-10	Bombay Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			H C Joosub
M	Bahaduri	899	Ahmed			Shprd & Co
M	Indravati	513	Adam			Do
O	Sutlej	2103	Symons	Shanghai	15 10	P & O Co
P	Courland	761	Fairwether	Natal		D Abdula
R	Mohammadi	1252	Erikson	Marseilles	13-10	B&P S NCo

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Fackeer	Bhowaagar	11-10	Shprd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Shannon	2380	Cole	London	22-10	P&O S N Co
4	Bombay	2047	Saunder			P & O S N Co
5	Bengal	2751	Wibmer	China	11-10	P &O Co
9	Hardwick Hall	2875	Phillips	Karachi		K N & Co
12	R Rubatino	3044	Sufoats	Genova	12-10	Balduino
16	Florida	2050	Chapman	Hamburg	15-10	J M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·8s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Booldana s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta, Sept 29
	Ardandearg s	Kenley	New York, Sept 1
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Oct 8
	Sirsa s	Collins	Calcutta, Sept 17

DEPARTURES

Oct.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
11	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Bengal s	Barcham	China, &c
	Ula s	Wadge	Calcutta

The steamer Kola, entered for loading yesterday for Karachi, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

CONTRACTOR—October 11, at CoppersmithSt, Mazagaon, Bai Meherbai, wife of Motabhoy Bhikhaji Contractor and daughter of Cowasji Edulji Meherji (of Bhattas). Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 7-30 a.m.

HAIRAT—October 11, at his residence 299, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, (Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Godiwalla's Bungalow), Shams-ul Ulma Professor Mirza Hairat, (late of Elphinstone College), aged 61. English, Persian, Turkish and Egyptian papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BERKELEY—October 4, at Mussoorie, the wife of S H Berkeley, D S P, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WHEELER—KUHLMEY—October 3, at Mussoories, by the Rev Dr Mansell, D D, Walter Henry Wheeler, eldest son of George Wheeler, of Warwick, to Pauline Sheridan, widow of the late Gustav Kuhlmey, Musical Director of Berlin, and daughter of the late Richard Sheridan Wardley M B of Newark, Nottinghamshire.

DEATHS.

BRIGHT—October 3, at Kotri, Sindh, the beloved wife of A W Bright, North-Western Railway, aged 44.

BERTRAM—October 7, at the Presidency General Hospital, of enteric fever, Alice Mary Bertram, the beloved wife of Thomas Bertram, aged 46 years and 7 days. Deeply regretted.

BIGGE—September 27, at Lumding, Assam, suddenly, Herbert Mordaunt Bigge, eldest son of the late Rev George Bigge, of Bolam, Northumberland, aged 37 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1898.

ONE of the most noteworthy books lately published is Mr. L. Godkin's "Unforeseen Tendencies of Democracy" which is deeply interesting, not only by reason of the general situation in which the Great Western Democracy finds itself at present, but also from the author's complete mastery of his subject. The book is a series of essays on the present conditions of public life in America, and is a sequel to a volume on certain aspects of American life published about eighteen months ago. The present volume is devoted to the consideration of the departures made by modern democracy from the ways and methods of its earlier prototypes. The first of those characteristics which distinguish it so vitally from previous democracies, is the tendency to consider one man as good as another, the great indifference to distinction of any kind. In all previous democracies the Greek, Roman, Swiss,—and at their outset in the French and American revolutions —we find the opposite characteristics, and a readiness to follow and obey the lead of certain men of mark. An instance of the modern democratic tendency is the attitude taken up by America regarding the silver movement, and her obstinate refusal to accept the experience of any age or country. Mr. Godkin sees a great danger to modern democracy in the increase of the complexity of modern life that has accompanied the spread of democracy and has been brought about by various forces, such as trade, facilities for travel, press communication, etc. This increased complexity of modern life demands an equal increase in the intellectual equipment of those called to govern, in order to keep up that delicate balance of mutual faith and credit which is a good statesman's first care. For this increased demand for statesmanlike gifts and powers, Mr. Godkin sees no adequate provision made by modern democracy, which seems chiefly concerned with the filling of party offices, a work carried out too often with that utter disregard to special fitness that is born of the doctrine of equality. In the new idea that great communities can be administered by inferior men, the author sees the great primary defect of the modern democratic system. Another of the unforeseen tendencies of modern democracy that he attacks with relentless hand, is the vicious nominating system that prevails in the United States.

The manipulation of elections first became an important instrument of government in England in the eighteenth century, where we can first notice the influence of money in determining the result of an election. In America, the old method of choosing a candidate from a body of local magnates on account of some personal distinction, prevailed long after the settlement of the country. Nearly all the leaders of the Revolution were men marked out for the work by something which made them prominent above their fellows. For nearly half a century after the establishment of the new government, the nominees for the Presidency were suggested by Congress as the State officials were suggested by the legislators. By 1807 the Congressional caucus, called to suggest the names of candidates, had become so powerful and overbearing that the constitutional presidency electors had virtually ceased to exist. This power of the Congress was strongly resented by the people who, in 1808, began to demand the right "of selecting persons to fill important offices." This was a deathblow to the caucus. The first suggestion of a "Nominating Convention" came from the "New York American" in 1822, which proposed the nomination of a candidate for the presidency by a general convention of Republican delegates who should really represent the voice of the people, and be unmoved by the mixed motives that had influenced the Congressional caucus. The establishment and the growth of this Nominating Convention is, as the author points out, one of the most striking features of American democracy. Its influence has been enormous in the past, and today it is effecting a change in American political manners which is without precedent in the civilized world. Its real working has only been made manifest since the War, when its vast machinery was first understood. Great as are its present evils, Mr. Godkin recognizes the necessity for some system of the kind at the time it was first called into existence, when the increase of population, the growing democratic spirit of the people and universal suffrage were complicating the machinery of elections. The first result of the convention was to raise the value of party in the popular estimation. Ever since then party spirit has become the most important factor in transatlantic politics. It is the basis of what is known as the "machine," This machine consists of about a dozen men in each country or district, whose business it is to keep alive party loyalty and to secure the voters by every possible means, including wholesale bribery. The basis of the "machine," is the "primary." The primary rests on the hypothesis that it is only supposed to be attended by all who have the right to attend it and to take part in its proceedings. The falsehood of this assumption is only too apparent and the fraud and corruption practised at these meetings is notorious. It was certainly unforeseen that so fundamental a democracy should prove, in proportion to its size, the society in the world most indifferent to politics. The result of this indifference is that the work of choosing party candidates has fallen into the hands of a class which either loves intrigue or does not look further in politics than a salaried office. In the hands of such men nomination has become a sort of complicated game, whose object is a result determined beforehand, and the outcome of which has been the evolution of the "boss." The figure of the "boss" is one of the most striking things in Mr. Godkin's book. The "boss" is a negative personage. He is silent and avoids dicussion. His work is to act, not to talk. It is impossible to arrive at one of the views, opinions or judgments of his political career. All that can be known of him comes out in his work, which consists entirely in the nomination of candidates and appointments to offices. "One sees in him dim outlines of the democratic Cæsar of the Napoleonic era, with this exception—the boss has to work in the full glare of publicity; he has to endure the fiercest criticism and, may be, exposure with equanimity and to rule rather by skilful managemnent than by force." For all this the "boss" has a curious shade of modesty. "He hardly ever pleads merits of his own." The most successful bosses, such as Tweed, Platt, Kelly and others, have all been silent men.

The most interesting chapter in the book is that on "The Decline of Legislatures" which Mr. Godkin regards as scarcely less marked in other countries and which in the United States, at least, may be attributed greatly to the failure of attraction for the candidate. This is a result of the committee-system by which legislation is worked in America, which completely destroys debate and keeps out the best intellect and character of the nation. Legislatures in America have become repulsive to men of mark and capacity, who prefer to seek positions that repay ambition better than the obscurity and monotony even of congressional work, composed mainly as it is of secret service on committees. This accounts for that decline in the quality of American legislators which is so striking a feature of our times and which is all the more serious when we consider the enormous increase of wealth in the present century. It has taken the power out of the hands of the landowners, who represented the men best fitted by intellect and education for the work of legislating, and given it to less instructed men with whom salary and party are everything. Here, in the work of legislation, we find the "boss" again active. The assemblies recruited by him have accordingly fallen into discredit, as have the two leading features of the federal arrangement, the election of the President by the Electoralcollege and the election of Senators by State legislatures. The only solution of these problems in Mr. Godkin's opinion would lie in a complete change of the nomination system and reduction of the work of legislation which in America has become even more minute and paternal than it is in Prussia to-day. The author notes not altogether as a morbid sign the very limited eagerness felt by average Americans for the convocation of any legislature. The whole previous history of these bodies seems to point the moral that the rarer the sitting, the higher the order of talent and character of its members. Great as is the energy displayed in some directions by American democracy, there is an entire abdication of energy in other things, notably in the matter of municipal government and in the absence of any healthy and decided public opinion. The irregularities of American municipal government are remorselessly revealed by Mr. Godkin. All independent municipal life is discouraged by the State, and the cities are subject to the same party government of jobbery as is the State itself. City government only began its feeble existence as late as 1870, and, instead of inproving matters, it has simply extended the wholesale corruption and the spoils system and fostered the growth of rings, and organizations like Tamany. In the cities, as in the legislatures, the boss is again supreme. The "organization" or club presided over by the boss for the purpose of the management of party affairs is all powerful and can levy blackmail of the most extortionate kind on corporations and on individuals. To all this corruption and terrorism the voice of public opinion is silent. In fact public opinion in America seems to be moulded solely on economic and not on religious, moral or political considerations. As to the American Press, advertisement seems to be its one powerful factor; it is so divided by political affiliation and business rivalry, and so subservient to considerations of prudence that it is absosolutely incapable of expressing a united opinion. The author has stated the case of modern democracy with fulness of knowledge. Though he candidly acknowledges the magnitude of the problems his country has to face, he does not unduly exaggerate their difficulties.

NOT very long ago an Imperial edict called upon H. E. Sheng, the Director of Chinese Railways, to explain his dilatoriness in the matter of the Lu-Han line. The edict, as is usually the case in China, was worded with more peremptoriness than politeness, and Sheng, anxious not to lose his head, lost no time in complying. He says that ever since he took over the line, a year and a half ago, not a day passed but he gave orders to his Chinese and Foreign officials to survey the route in different directions and to purchase ground, procure materials and engage workmen, besides establishing special schools to train men to do the work. He has not, he claims, in the slightest degree delayed matters. But his orders do not seem to have been promptly carried out. Moreover, he has also found a little difficulty in the trivial matter of raising funds. Chinese capitalists declined to take shares in a line in course of construction. They prefer to wait until it has been finished and they can see their way to profit. Sheng remarked this before, when he was raising capital for steamships and telegraphs. The difficulty of getting funds is but one cause of the delay. Sheng apparently finds he has undertaken too much and he now asks that each country which has lent China money to carry on the work shall be asked to appoint a chief engineer to see it properly done.

A CALCUTTA *Gazette Extraordinary* notifies that no cases of plague having occurred there for ten days, the city is declared free. In great black letters the local paper announces the "end of the plague." It has only consented to speak of the visitation as sporadic plague from the first, and now in the same blind spirit it makes the solemn announcement we have mentioned. We hope its eyes may not be rudely opened. But we fear they will. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, however, we are pleased to observe, is more cautious and does not let go the opportunity which presents itself of reading the people of Calcutta a little homily as to the danger of assuming too soon that the evil has passed. His Honour reminds them of the experience of Bombay and that the season just approaching is the one in which plague makes itself most felt. Our contemporary would serve a better purpose if it devoted its columns to setting forth more plainly the Lieutenant-Governor's caution instead of indulging in childish exclamations as to the "end of the plague," the effect of which is likely to prove most mischiveous.

THE Presidential plague returns now show a total of over a lakh and a half of cases, of which close on a hundred and twenty-one thousand proved fatal. Of these, roughly speaking, thirty-three thousand cases and twenty-nine thousand deaths occurred in Bombay City. The Presidency list classifies very carefully the plague deaths registered and shows how intensely other cities and districts besides Bombay have suffered. Karachi City, out of 7,398 had 5,919 fatal cases; Poona, 9,382 attacks and 6,97 deaths; Surat 7,645 and 5,656; Thana, 9,156 and 6,911; Satara, 18,095 and 14,088. Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Kolhapur and Cutch have also heavy figures, Dharwar reporting the largest totals, viz, 1,604 and 1,424 in the past week, Belgaum coming second with 1,606 and 1,162.

OUT of many applicants we hear that the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has selected Mr. Noel Paton and recommended his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Chamber, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. John Marshall. Mr. Paton's qualifications are such as render the selection a particularly happy one.

IN connection with the sudden death of the girl Grace Foikers at Karachi a few days ago, we learn from the local paper that the Civil Surgeon, after holding a "post-mortem" examination, was of opinion that death was due to rupture of an enlarged spleen, probably caused by some direct violence. No external marks of violence were visible, and that deceased was not "enciente." The Town Inspector of Police thereupon instituted further enquries to ascertain if any violence was used towards the deceased, and if she had been ill-treated, but after recording the statements of some medical residents in the neighborhoood, nothing was elicited, and he has, therefore, come to the conclusion that the death was a natural one, but under peculiar circumstances. The child's father, in a Karachi paper, to hand yesterday, reiterates his statement that the child had been brutally treated by a person named.

THE Durham Light Infantry team having withdrawn their objection, the Poona Volunteer team take the cup in the Gymkhana Hockey Tournament.

CAPTAIN BADCOCK of QuarterMaster-General's Department, Simla, is down with a bad attack of sunstroke.

THE sums paid last year as pensions to members of the Carnatic family amounted to Rs. 4,13,854. The Prince of Arcot is, of course, the largest recipient, getting half-a-lakh of rupees per annum as a perpetual pension attached to this title, and another Rs 4,800 per annum, in right of his grandmother. The present Prince of Arcot is the fourth prince, but the daughter and the daughter-in-law of the first Prince of Arcot are still living, with pensions of Rs 800 and Rs.450 a month, respectively, as well as three adopted daughters and three of his wives, each of them with a pension Altogether the four lakhs is distributed amongst a large number of princes and princesses, begums, and other connections.

MR. A. U. FANSHAWE, President of the United Service Club, Simla, will occupy the chair at the farewell dinner to Lord Elgin next Friday. About 120 members of the Club will be present.

IT has been decided that an officer who joins a force in the field, will not be eligible for any decoration that may be granted for the operations unless he has been appointed thereto by an order from Army or Command Head-quarters.

SIR WILLIAM BUTLER is engaged on a biography ot the late Sir George Colley—a subject that ought at least to suggest an instructive conttast between the attainments which promise success and the qualities which ensure it.

CALCUTTA is officially declared to be "free of plague." Six months have elapsed since the city was officially declared to be infected, and the authorities are to be congratulated on having kept the outbreak within such narrow bounds during that long interval.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September 1896 Rs. 12,56,95,000, September 1897 Rs. 7,62,00,000, September 1898 Rs. 13,97,58,000.

THE services of Captains Denne, 19th Madrae Infantry, and London, 25th Madras Infantry, and Lieutenants Johnstone, 11th Madras Infantry, and Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers, have been placed at the disposal of the Madras Government for plague duty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KELLIE, 23rd Bombay Infantry, has declined the offer of an extension of command recently made to him. Major Scallon, now Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Infantry, Punjab States, will therefore rejoin the regiment, becoming Commandant on November 1st.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL, himself an alumnus of Queen's College, Galway, is to be banquetted next Saturday in London by former students of the various Queen's Colleges in Ireland. Lord Dufferin, under whom as Viceroy of India Sir Antony served as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will preside.

IN reference to a note regarding a bullet crashing through a window of the mail train running between Orai and Jhansi, we learn that the Railway Police of Kalpi, working jointly with the Jalaun-District Police, succeeded in finding out the offender, a village shikari who had carelessly fired at a buck standing between the train and himself. The man was prosecuted and convicted in due course.

AT the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 21st instant the Central Provinces Tenancy and Land Revenue Bills and the Indian Marine Bill will be passed. A Bill will be introduced consolidating and slightly amending the Glanders and Farcy Act. Another Bill will be introduced amending the evidence Act in connection with expert evidence as to the identity of thumb-marks under Mr. Henry's system. Such evidence, as we noticed lately, has been ruled by the Calcutta High Court to be inadmissible under the existing law.

THE other day the chairman of one of the municipal boards in the N. W. Provinces received the following odd petition;—"I most humbly and respectfully beg to lay the following lines before you hoping they will meet with favourable consideration. As regards my qualifications I beg to state that I have descended from a eunuch family and famous for notriety and insanity. Under these circumstances I hope that under your kind consideration and kind control you will kindly send me to some insane house; for this act of kindness I shall ever pray for your long life and prosperity"

AT last, writes the a London paper, a Regulation has been promulgated in Army Orders, according to which men who are certified to have lost a limb or an eye on active service or in the discharge of military duty, will be supplied at the public expense with an artificial limb or eye as the case may be. Furthermore, if a soldier is so injured on active service or in the discharge of duty, as to require the use of surgical appliances, without actually having lost a limb or an eye, such apparatus is to be supplied. One would have imagined that such a rule, involving plain justice to wounded or injured men, would have long since been adopted; but the ways of British military administration are peculiarly slow. It is to be hoped that our wounded soldiers will not be supplied with antiquated clumsy patterns of artificial limbs, which will be of little use. Great improvements have of late been introduced in artificial limbs, which have been brought to such a degree of excellence, that many of the movements of the natural limbs can be executed with them and it is to be trusted that artificial limbs of this description will be supplied to those who are maimed in the service of their country.

THE 16th Lancers and the Umballa Race management are very anxious that the Champion Polo Tournament should, this winter, or rather early in spring, be held in Umballa during the race week. The race funds will very probably contribute, if required, towards the funds for the prizes. The Umballa garrison are in a great measure justified in expecting that the I. P. A. C. will sanction the request, and that polo teams will respond by entering, as Umballa now can boast of possessing two of the best polo grounds in Northern India. Much labour and money have been devoted in the laying out of these two new grounds inside the race course. The Jodhpore and the Golconda teams are sure to enter for the tournament, and as for the Patiala team, it is on the spot.

A SINGULAR instance of the restoration to his regiment of an officer of the Indian Staff Corps, who sent in his papers about a year ago, has lately occurred in the Madras Command. The officer in question is Lieutenant E. F. Harding. Lieutenant Harding had some disagreement last year with the Commandant of his Corps, and was advised to send in his papers Very shortly afterwards on reconsideration he asked to be allowed to withdraw his resignation, but this Indian military authorities would not permit. The Home military authorities however, have now over ruled the Indian military authorities, and Lieutenant Harding has been directed to rejoin his regiment a Secunderabad This is a very curious case as taking the monthly British Army List of April last, Lieutenant Hardings name appears as a subaltern in the Indian Staff Corps, Madras, but his rank and name are omitted from the Indian Army List of 1st July last. Actually, Lieutenant Harding never left the Staff Corps. Under the decision of the Home Military authorities Lieutenant Harding has therefore had practically a whole years leave, in India. The contention of the Home military authorities is that Lieutenant Harding not having been gazetted out in the "London Gazette." he was at liberty to withdraw his resignation from the Indian military authorities before being so gazetted.

AN uncomfortable experience which Allahabad went through some years ago threatens to be repeated says the *Pioneer*. A number of butchers, probably not less than fifty, have suddenly closed their shops and stopped supplies because of a dispute with the Municipal authorities regarding the slaughter-house rules. As is well known, butchers are strictly forbidden by a very salutary enactment to kill beasts on their own premises, or indeed anywhere except in the Municipal slaughter-houses where the work can be carried on with the minimum of offence to religious sensibilities. All butchers in Allahabad therefore necessarily come under the slaughter-house rules imposed by the Municipality; and quite recently, as we are informed, these rules have been altered in a manner that rightly or wrongly is regarded by the butchers as oppressive: hence the wrangle. It appears that a new regulation has been introduced requiring all meat exposed for sale to bear the municipal stamp. This stamp, whatever may be urged against it, is at any rate a guarantee firstly that the animal was actually killed at the slaughter-house and did not die a natural death, and secondly that it was free from disease of ony kind at the time of being killed. Apparently the strike is so far not at all a unanimous "move," and it is to be hoped a settlement of the dispute will be found possible. Meanwhile temporary arrangements have been made with the local Military Commissariat, so that the supply of meat may not be entirely cut off.

THE usual interesting resolution dealing with the measures for exterminating wild animals and snakes is published. In 1897 4,277 persons were killed by wild animals and 20,959 by snakes, Bengal claiming 2,210 and 10,723, the North-West Provinces 701 and 4,549, and Madras 234 and 1,872 respectively of these totals. In Burma 109 were killed by animals and 517 by snakes. Nearly 1,000 more persons were killed by animals than in the preceeding year, the increase being specially noticeable in Bengal, where it is reported that the famine was largely responsible for driving pepple into thejungles, while tigers were forced into open parts by the scarcity of water. Wolves caused 426 deaths in the North-West Provinces, Gorakpur reporting 58 deaths, but no wolf was killed in the district. Of cattle, 76,630, as against 81,550 in the previous year, were killed by wild animals, Bengal returning 28,500, Assam 16,000, Madras nearly 10,000, the Central Provinces 8,000, and Burma 4,577 In the latter province the ravages of tigers in Lower Burma are given as the reason for the increase. Snakes accounted for 7,504 cattle, of which 4,111 were killed in Burma, and nearly 2,000 in Madras, the Burma Local Government being unable to suggest any means of mitigating the evil. 19,045 wild animals were destroyed, or 5,000 more than in 1894, and Rs. 1,14,625 was paid out in rewards. 546 tigers were killed in Bengal, 408 bears in Burma, and 1,241 wolves in the N. W. P. 105,000 snakes, against 122,000 in the previous year were killed, and Rs. 4,868 was paid in rewards for their extermination.

CAPTAIN DIAZ MOREU, who commanded the Spanish warship Cristobal Colon during the naval battle off Santiago, has arrived in Paris. where he has been interviewed. Captain Moreu said Admiral Cervera's reason for not making his dash out of the harbour at night was that the American search lights threw such a flood of light on the mouth of the harbour that the Spanish pilots would have been dazzled and quite unable to see where they were going. The admiral accordingly decided to steam out soon after daybreak under cover of the mists which usually prevail at that time. Everyone on board the Spanish squadron knew they were going to almost certain destruction, but as the Minister of Marine had telegraphed three times that the squadron must go out and engage the enemy there was no choice but to obey.

P. CARLES points out that boric acid is present in many wines in notable proportions, and that it is found more frequently in white than in red wines. This is partly due to the fact that the clarifying agents generally employed, e g. gelatine and isinglass, tend to putrefy unless an anti-ferment is present. For many years H 2 SO 3 has been used for this purpose, but among its disadvantages it deprives red wines of their colour, and is readily detected by its odour. Another reason for the use of boric acid is the demand for sweet white wines, hence its addition in order to check fermentation at a certain stage in the process. It is, of course, open to question whether, from a hygienic point of view. the use of boric acid is permissible in articles intended for human consumption, on account of its antiseptic properties.

THE author of A Gaiety Girl. An Artist's Model, and The Geisha, was before the Court of Bankruptcy on Sept. 16 under a receiving order made against him on the petition of the Bank of England. The debtor, Mr. James Davis, was better known under his nom-de-guerre "Owen Hall." His address was given as Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, and he was described as a financial agent, dramatic author, and journalist. In 1882 he failed, and paid 1s. in the pound on £27,385. He failed again in 18-8, when his discharge was suspended for five years. Commencing his professional career as a solicitor in 1874, he practised at Craig's court, Charing Cross, until 1885. From that year until 888 he was proprietor and publisher of the Bat. It was in the autumn of 1893 that he turned his attention to play writing, and produced those entertaining and popular works already named. "A Gaiety Girl" brought him £550; "An Artist's Model, £850; and "The Geisha" £400. He has no copyright in these pieces now. As part author of "All Abroad" he received £350. His income in 1896 was £7000; in the following year £9000; and this year £4000. He has lost by betting during the last two years £8000. His present debts are returned at £2500. Counsel on his behalf obtained an adjournment unitl Oct. 7, with a view to a proposal for the payment of 20s. in the pound.

EVERYTHING points to some sort of legislation in Germany in the near future for the repression of Anarchism. The moderate semi-official "Kolnische Zeitung" suggests the expulsion of every foreign Anarchist, who is to be conducted back to his own country, and the suspension of the free right of passage, a measure which could easily be managed by an International Police arrangement. On the other hand a large number of powerful German industrial unions have expressed to the Kaiser their willingness to support any measure which he may think advisable for the repression of Anarchism. It is not surprising that the Social Democrats are looking forward to the next Session with great uneasiness.

EGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MORE FOREIGN TROOPS FOR PEKING.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

A detachment of Japanese blue-jackets is going to Peking, and it is probable that guards for the French and Italian Legations will likewise be sent there.

THE INDIAN RISING IN AMERICA.

The rising of Indians in Minnesota has been uppressed.

THE REPORTED CRITICISMS ON THE SOUDAN CAMPAIGN.

It is not true, as previously reported, that the German Military Attache's report on the operations in the Soudan was unfavourable.

He warmly praises the admirable conduct of the operations, and particularly the conspicuous military qualities of General Kitchener.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS,

Oct. 11.

The Portes reply to the ultimatum of the Powers is favourable, but makes certain proposals which have not yet been disclosed.

THE FASHODA QUESTION,

The "Temps" and "Debats" have hitherto remained silent on the Fashoda question, and the language of other French papers is vague and uncertain, but it is believed that an eventual settlement will be found in the delimitation of the Anglo French Spheres in the Sudan.

THE CAPE PARLIAMENT.

Oct. 10

The Cape Parliament has assembled. Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier, remains in office though his party is in a slight minority.

THE NEUCHUNG RAILWAY EXTENSION.

Oct. 11.

The Chinese Government has finally signed the contract for a loan from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank of £2,500,000 for the construction of the Shauhaikuan Neuchuang Railway.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR GWN CORRESPONDUNT.)

SIMLA Oct. 11.

The Legislative Department have an extensive programme before them. At next Friday's meeting the Central Provinces Tenancy and Revenue Acts, which have been for some time upon the anvil will be passed; and the Evidence Act, which renders expert opinion on the subject of finger impressions admissible as evidence, will be introduced; also the Bill to consolidate and amend the Petroleum Act, which has the effect of rendering the provisions now applicable to liquids, also applicable to inflammable solids like carbide of calcium. The Bill to amend the Glanders and Farcy Act is also likely to be introduced, which gives general powers of inspection to Officers who under the present Act, can only exam ne a stable for the disease when they have definite information that it contains diseased animals; whereas it is obviously desirable for the purpose of stamping out the contagion that they should be able to visit all stables alike.

Amongst the measures likely to be dealt with in the Calcutta Session are the Contract Act, an important measure which enables courts to go behind contracts in certain cases where undue influence has been brought to bear in connection with them; also the Arbitration Bill, which will probably be passed before the next hot weather, while Bills are likely to be introduced to amend the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, which now contains many *locunae*, the Native Passengers' Ships Act and the Act dealing with registration of ships, the last named being at present in a chaotic state. In addition to the above it is possible that a B ll to amend the Civil Procedure Code may be introduced, but this is unlikely to be ready until near the close of the Calcutta session.

In the meantime the Legislative Department has just issued a most valuable volume containing the whole of the Acts of the Governor-Generals-in-Council from 1834 to 1867, to be followed by five more volumes which will contain an authoritative text of the whole of the Acts of the same council to date. Volume II, comprising the period 1867-77 is already in the printer s hands and the remaining four volumes are likely to issue by the end of the year.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant G. R. Smith, C, I. Horse, acts as A. D.-C. to Sir G o. Wolseley, Vice Savory, resigned.

Lieutenant N. T. Naylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry officiates as A.-D.-C., to Sir William Galbraith, vice Duncan, proceeding Home on leave.

Captain F. D. Annesley, Buffs, is about to retire with gratuity.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kerlie R. L. is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works, on return from leave.

Lieutenant Mit hell 24 h Bombay Infantry has been appointed Transport Officer, Malakand Force.

Lieut Calonel W. Keays, Major J. R. Yourde and Lieut A. W. N. Bowen Royal Army Medical Corps come out shortly for duty and are posted to the Pu jab, Madras and Bengal Commands respectively, in relief of Majors J. McM. Bolster placed on temporary half pay. J. O. G. Sandiford who exchanges and Captain E. M. Morphey time expired, with Major J. C. Colling Royal Army Medical Corps have been transferred from the Indian to the Home establishment.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A notification has been issued containing the welcome announcement that Calcutta and the district of Backerganj, in Bengal, have been declared free from plague within the meaning of the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

It is now settled that the relief of the Royal Sussex and Oxfordshires at Landi Kotal by the Royal Scots Fusiliers from Sialkot, and the Hampshires from Mian Mir will be carried out between the 15th October and 4th November, while the Bedfordshires reach Mooltan on the 6th November. The wing of the South Lancashires leaves Kamptee for Jubbulpore next Saturday.

The depot of the second Punjab Infantry has been ordered from Abbottabad to Kohat. Numbers 1, 2 and 5 Mountain Battery, R. A., and the 3rd Peshawar Mountain Battery are detailed, for Dhagal Artillery Camp, while F. Battery, R. H. A. at Sialkote, have been ordered to attend the Hutli Artillery Camp near Campbelpore.

SUSPECTED MURDEH.

A Havildar of the Bombay Sappers has been found drowned in a well at Kirkee, the case is one of suspected murder.

EDITORIAL DINNER TO THE VICEROY.

The editorial dinner to the Viceroy at the United Service Club here, next Friday, promises to be a very big affair; all available places are already taken and many are unable to join for want of space. Mr. H. N. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General, presides.

RESIGNATION OF COLONEL STEPHEN, I. M. S.

Owing to the illness of Mr. Stephen, Colonel Stephen, Indian Medical Service, has tendered his resignation and proceeds home immediately, thus rendering vacant the Inspector-Generalship of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

The cricket match Simla vs. the Parsees commenced to-day, the weather being perfect and the attendance large. Simla batted first, making 143 runs in their first innings, of which W. A. Basley contributed 58, being eventually bowled by Bapasola, while French made 40 runs before being caught by Kanga, who also caught Foulkes and Staunton, who made 14 and 10 respectively. The Parsees then went on compiling 110 for nine wickets Mody contributing 25 before he was caught by Staunton, while Kharas scored 10, Kanga 11, Patel 9, aad Gazder and Mehta, the two not outs, 14 each. The remaining scores were, Daruwala 4, Maharaja 5, Patel 9, Dubosh 1, and Machliwala 2. The match continues to-morrow.

TOUR OF THE INSPCTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

Mr. Ribbentrop Inspector-General of Forests leaves Simla on an extended tour on the 14th instant, visiting Kulu, Kangha, Assam, Berar and Calcutta; also Burma, in the event of the arrangements in connection with the Bombay Burma Trading Company requiring his presence.

MILITARY CHANGES.

The Command of the 2nd Bengal Infantry vice Channer who acted goes to Major C. H. Harris, 16th Bengal Infantry, Captain H. L. Dodgson succeeding the latter officer as second in Command of his Regiment.

SULTAN AND OGODEN CHIEFS PAY UP FINES.

News from the 4th Bombay Rifles states, that the Sultan and Chiefs ofthe Ogadens came in on the 25th August and paid up their fines.

NARROW ESCAPE OF CAPTAIN TANNER.

Captain Tanner had a narrow escape while out with a surveying party. While filling his waterbottle in the Juba river, he was siezed by the hand by a crocodile and dragged into the water. He, however, succeeded in freeing himself and with the aid of several sepoys got to the bank. His hand was badly lacerated.

MINUTES OF THE VICEREGAL RECEPTION CONMITTEE, RANGOON.

RANGOON, Oct. 11.

At the Municipal Meeting to-day the Hon. Mr. MacGregor, Vice—President, moved, that rupees. 1.000 be voted tothe Viceregal Reception Committee, An amendmen was also moved to the effect that rupees 3000 be voted for the purpose. Mr. Catherwood in speaking against the amendment said, that Viceregal tours are primarily intended to enable the Viceroy, amongst other things, to receive memorials and enquire into grievances in Rangoon. Several matters, he said, suggested themselves, but seeing that His Excellency would hand over charge immediately on his return to Calcutta, it would be waste of time to urge their grievances thus. Lord Lansdowne came at the end of his service, and of all matters brohght to his notice, only one received attention, i. e., "Status of the Province," which had since been raised, with effect that the seat of government was removed to Maymyo. It is high time, he said, that an emphatic protest be made against the treatment of the youngest, most promising, and most progressive Province of the Empire. As Lord Elgin, Rangoon would be proud to welcome him; but as Viceroy. His Excellency is too late. That I am expressing the feeling of Rangoon is proved by the attendance at the so called public meeting of September 19th. The President said they must be courteous to the Viceroy. It the Committee set an example of rebellion., or seditious behaviour, they might be sure they would have plenty of imitators. This appeal had the desired effect apparently, for by ten votes to nine, the larger sum was carried, and the quettion of Rupees 1000, or nothing was not therefore put to the vote.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

POONA, Oct. 11.

Plague in the Poona District is very bad; to-day's returns show 73 cases and 46 deaths. At Alandi the fair was stopped, and a segregation camp has been started. The plague in Hubli is now dying out, but in Dharwar is serious.

POONA AND KIRKEE HUNT POINT-TO-POINT RACES.

The members of the Poona and Kirkee Hunt held Point-to Point Races beyond Yerroda in the village near Cohogaon. Surgeon-Colonel Bull laid the out course in a perfect manner.

There were three races on the card and all filled well, and the finishes were exciting. No accident happened except in the Poona Hunt Cup. Mr. Cecil Gray, whilst coming home from the Nullah slipped from his saddle and fell, but was soon pluckily up and came fifth in the race. In the same race Hawthorn came second but was disqualified owing to not weighing in. Second place was given to Hawthorn-den.

The following are the details :—

THE POONA HUNT CUP.

Major Brown's b aust g Hould-Yer-Whist, 12st 7lbs, Owner	1
Dr Bull's br austn m Hawthornden, 12st 7lbs, Owner	2

Betting: 2 to 1 against Hawthornden, 4 to 1 against Hawthorn, and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Good Start. Budhe forged ahead and at a fairly steady pace went away, followed by Feld till half the distance was traversed, when Hould-Yer-Whist came to the front followed by Hawthorn-den and Bimbashi: Hawthorn showed up and beat both leaders. A good race for home ensued, Hould-Yer-Whist winning comfortably by four lengths. Time—16 min. 10secs.

THE PONY HUNT CUP.

Mr Burne's g a p Silver King, 11st, Owner	1
Capt Foster' g a p Novelty. 11st, Capt Jamnson	2
Major Fendal's ch a gal Rupert, 11st 7lbs Gibson	3

Betting: 2 to 1 against Novelty, 5 to 1 against Rupert 8 to 1 against Fizzer Warrior, Girlie and Scors. 10 to 1 against Phroso, Lecturer and Mr. White; 20 to 1 against the rest.

Fizzer jumped to the front and lead the greater part of the way attended by Silver King with Rupert close in attendance. Novelty afterwards showed out from the nullah and made the running with Silver King. A good race ensued and Silver King won by lwo lengths Time—7min. 38scs.

THE VISITORS CUP.

Capt Jamieson's b a g Brat, 10st 7lbs, Owner	1
Mr Moore's ch aust g Friday, 10st 7lbs, Owner	2
Cap Kuatchbull's ch cb gal Little Ben 10st 7lbs, Owner	3

Betting: 6 to 4 against Brat; 4 to 1 against Maggie; 6 to 1 against Ronald and the Tie; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

A good start. Friday took the lead, running till the babul tree, Brat being third! after crossing the nullah Little Ben showed up; Maggie showed little improvement. A good race down the nullah followed, but Brat assumed a clear lead, winning home as he liked. No time taken.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Oct. 10.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburg left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here daybefore yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, Oct. 10.

The s. s. Peshawur (extra), arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 10th instant, via Mombassa.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore on the 10th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur	2 20-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	109 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	28

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sep. 23.

At the meeting of the American Social Science Association, which was this year held at Boston, Mr. Edward Atkinson read a paper on "How to Increase Exports," dealing comprehensively with a subject now very prominent in the minds of the American people. After referring to the rapid industrial progress of the United States during recent years, Mr. Atkinson said :—"There is hardly a branch of production fitted to the climate of this country, either in agriculture, forestry, metallurgy, or manufacturing, in which we have not now such an advantage over other countries as to enable us to increase our exports in very large measure, so far as the power of export rests on the cost of production of any article which is in demand in foreign countries." He then quoted statistics showing the enormous amount now reached in the exports of manufactured or partly manufactured goods, as well as of raw products from the United States. "Large quantities", he said "go to the manutactaring States of Europe with which we compete, notwithstanding, the fact that the wages which are recovered from the sale of these goods in this country are 25 to 100 per cent. higher than they are in the manufacturing countries of Europe. Our goods are also sent in competition with the manufactures of Europe to continents, nations, and States in which the rates of wages are not one-quarter, and in some cases not one-tenth, as much as the wages earned on wheat and on other similar products are in this country. If the rate of wages governed the cost of labour, not one dollar's worth of any of our products could be sent to any part of the globe in competition with the products of the labour of other oountries." Pursuing the inquiry, to what is this supremacy due? Mr. Atkinson cited three main sources to which it may justly be attributed :—First, this is the only manufacturing country which produces within its own area an excess of food, of fuel, of timber, of every metal except tin, an excess of cotton, the most important fibre. We do not produce an excess of wool, but whenever common sense is applied to the production of wool in the cotton States, alternately or concurrently with cotton on the same fields, we shall become large exporters of wool. It is not probable that we shall ever produce our own raw silk; certainly not so long as the reeling of silk from the cocoon must be done by hand. Our seeond paramount advantage is this : Our national taxes do not exceed 2 1-2 per cent. upon our annual product, of which they constitute a share set apart for the support of Government. Even with the increase of taxation which may follow the present war, our national taxes cannot exceed 3 per cent of our product. I eompute the national taxes of Great Britain, which are double ours per head and which are derived from a lesser product at 6 to 7, possibly 8 per cent; Germany at 10 per eent, France at 15 per cent; while in poor Italy it is alleged that the national expenditures absorb a third of the entire product. Such are the relative disadvantages of militarism. Our third advantage is in the stimulus of elimate applied throughout the more northern or distinctly manutacturing sections of the country to the most versatile, energetic, and well-trained body of workmen, taken as a whole, that can be found in the world. Under these conditions high wages have become a synonym for low cost of production, and we are now seeking how to extend the benefits of our commerce throughout the world."

Mr. Atkinson dwells upon the great extent to which the public mind of the United States, in every section and in every department of industry, is being moved upon this question of the widening of the market for American productions. The home trade is and always must be the main field of distribution, but the export demand is the "balance wheel" of the traffic of the whole country. He further says :—"The paramount power of supplying nearly all the necessaries of life which the world must have at the highest rates of wages and the lowest cost of production, has fallen to the United States. The demand for these goods exists throughout the world, but the purchasing power which must exist in order to supply that demand is very limited. The reasons for this limitation must be considered, lest time be wasted in efforts to open trade with nations that have the least power of purchase, while we neglect States and nations which possess the greatest power." Surveying the various spheres of American foreign trade, actual and possible, Mr. Atkinson asks, "Where do we find, in fact, our best customers?" He answers :—"First : In British North America, where approximately five million well endowed, well-fed, and well-bred men and women, mainly of the same origin with ourselves, bought from us goods and wares of every kind in the last fiscal year at the rate of nearly 17 dollars per head of the whole population, being relatively to numbers our largest customers. Next: The English-speaking people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, approximately forty millions in number, bought from us. at the rate of dols 13 1-2 per head, by far our largest customers on the aggregate—second in amount 'per capita.' Next: The people of British Guinea, of the British West Indies, and of the Burmudas, under the just and equitable rnle of the English common law, were enabled to buy from us in excess of dols. 6 per head.

The people of Australia, about five millions in number, far away, with industry, as yet slightly developed, whose produce of wool we fine heavily, thereby reducing their power of purchasing our products, yet bought from us in excess of dols 3 per head. We may not measure the purchases of British Africa and British Asia, because the goods thereto sent are distributed amongst those who rely upon the English protection for their increasing prosperity, the greater part of our exports being to British Asia and Africa. Suffice it that either the English-speaking people themselves or those of other races, who have come under the protection and just administration of the English law have developed the greatest purchasing power in respect to the excess of our own products. It would therefore be consistent with the ordinary rules which govern the conduct of business that we should look to the people of Great Britain and her colonies for the greatest development of our exports, and in order to promote wider and increasing markets we might rightly remove the legislative obstructions with which we have attempted to restrict the import of the goods with which they might pay us for larger and larger quantities of our own products."

A rather severe conflict is going on in the United States between the producers of wool and woollen manufacturers with regard to the price of the staple. The former speak of "the "obstinate refusal of wool manufacturers to buy at current seaboard prices, whilst the latter maintain that "the prices demanded in the West cannot be maintained." These prices, they say, make it quite impossible for manufacturers to supply the market for goods in its present state. Referring to the demand for woollen manufactures generally in the United States, Dun's Review of the 17th inst. observes —"The market for men's wear woollen and worsted fabrics for spring continues dull. The orders for both plain staple lines and for fancies of all grades have been light. Agents are pushing deliveries of sample pieces on early order, hoping to catch an early supplementary business, and in the belief that this will prove much more liberal than initial purchases. Some reports of can cellations in serges are current, but no serious breaking of contracts can be traced. Sellers are naturally anxious to gather in all the business they can, and breaks of 5 per cent. on cheviots are occasionally reported, with some irregularity in other descriptions The heavy-weight business is improving slightly. Overcoatings continue dull, and there is a slow demand for cloakings. Dress goods have been in fair general demand, with considerable irregularity in prices. Blankets are dull but firm. Flannels quietly steady.

Some sensible observations upon the recent great speculative operations of Mr. Leiter in the wheat market occur in the correspondence of Messrs. Paine, Webber, and Co., of Boston, printed in Broomhall's Corn Trade News. The opinion is said to be prevalent in the Boston grain market that if this speculation had not occurred prices of wheat would now have been from 15c. to 25c. per bushel higher than they actually are. The abnormal height to which it drove prices last May brought out supplies from their hiding-places in other countries which satisfied the current demand from sources other than the United States, thus forestalling business otherwise likely to have been concluded with America. The correspondence further says:—While it is true the farmer got more money for his what for about twelve months, it is equally true that the foundation for this price-gain lay not in Leiter's efforts, but in the crop shortages in Europe, Asia Africa, etc. Mr. Leiter did not create the conditions, but the conditions created Mr. Leiter's opprotunity, which he took advantage of for fully twelve months, but finally lost all through carrying his operations into the new crop year. The extreme prices in May last were of little advantage to the farmer who had sold the bulk of his product. The stimulus to lincreased acreage, the natural reaction from a high price extreme, with a resulant inevitable immense decrease in futside speculative investment interert, are additional oactors which have conspired to produce the low price level at which the American farmer is marketing the most prolific wheat crop in all history.

The edition for the new cotton season of the Handboook for Daily Cable Records has just been issued (John Jones, 3, Brown's Buildings, Liverpool). This excellent manual has now reached the twenty-eighth year of its publication, and although its original purpose of providing the means of entering the daily movements of the cotton crops and of the markets side by side with the corresponding printed figures for pervious years is still served, its scope is now enormously widened. Almost every statistical fact of importance to cotton merchants, brokers, spinners, manufacturers, and dealers in cotton goods and yarns generally is embraced in the tables. Probably, indeed, it is now the most comprehensive statistical publication of its kind in existence. Some new features are introduced in the present edition. Provision is made for the entry and comparison of the daily receipts of Egytian cotton and the transactions in futures at Alexandria. Full particulars of the last Egyptian crop are added, and of the holidays occurring in the Alexandria market. Statistics of the American cotton mills, North, South, and West, are also given, as well as those for the whole world as far as these can be ascertaind. Finally, an effort has been made to secord the movement of the cotton crop in Asiatic Russia, and although these may not, it is acknowledged, be complete, it is hoped that fuller returns may be available later on.

In a notice of the recently issued annual statistical volume of French trade the "Temps" takes the opportunity ef examining the results of the commercial policy of 1892. The commercial treaties of France with other countries had then been abolished, under the persistent pressure of the Protectionists with the deliberate intention of excluding as far as possible the competition of foreign productions in France and her colonies. The excessively high tariff of January, 1892, which is still in force, was a consequence of the denunciation of the treaties. What, asks the "Temps," has been the result of this policy? So far as agriculture is concerned, it has artificially stimulated at the expense of the people the production of cereals, and now the time does not seem to be far off when France will grow more grain in ordinary seasons than she requires for her own consumption, and will have to seek markets abroad. Whenever this condition arises the protective duty will of course be no benefit to the farmers. But in seasons of scareity, when they ought really to gain advantage from the tariff, it will of necessity be either reduced or abolished in the interests of the consumiug masses. So far as the permanent interests of the agricultnrists are concerned, in short, the policy of 1892 is a deception and a frauul, It has inflicted injury, too, on French manufacturing industries.

Referring to the competition between the North and the South in the American cotton spinning and manuo facturing industry, the New York "Commercial Chroe nicle" deprecates the gtoomy prognostications which are current as to the future of the Northern mills. It is admitted that in respect of certain classes of goods the Soutb possesses certain advantages, particuiarly in the item of wages. These. however, must he gradually equalised. Indeed, already the cost of labour in the South is moving upward, and employers are beings driven to try the experiment of engagigg colouren workpeople at a means of arreseing the advance, Tradn unions will, howover, before long teke up the question, and then the process of equalisation will become more rapid. The "Chronicle" dissents tuo from the view that the power of production nf cotton goods in ths States is in excess of the needs of the country in normel times, "Our conclusion is basced on the assurance that the spindles of rhe wkole country are needed to suppiy uormal cunsumption that the consumption has been below normal for a considerable period. and that thore is now good promise of such an increased demand for goods as will soon tax the full productive capacity of the country. That the consumption of goods has been below normal can be proved in more than one way. Indeed the depressed. condition of trade is so recent and experience. has so widely affected all out industrier, and is so obvious a feature now, as, in our opinion, not to need proof. But fortunately we have other evidence which establishes the truth of our connention—that for a number of yeart the home consumption of cotton goods has been materially testricted. so restricted as to warrant the presumption that with consumption the coming year full and active all the spindles in the country will find constant and profitable work."

The arguments in favour of adopting an improved method of baling American cotton are strengthened by the fact that the leading marine insuranee companie have recently maee an increase of from 20 30 per cens in the insurance premiums on raw cotton. It hat been estimated by a committee of American under writers that nuring last season the insurers paid a much as £1000,000 for "country damage"—that ls to say, damage done to cotton prior to shipment by exposure to weather and rough handing. With reference to the origin of the inquiry the new York Journal of Commerce says :—The two chief sources of the heavy claims for country damage ase said to be carelessness in moving tne crop and a difference between the shipper's and the receiver's idea of what constitutes a sound bale of cotton. As to the lack of care in handling the crop, probably nothing can be said which has not already been told. It is practically ondisputed that cotton receives less care than any other crop. It improperly protected from rain, frequently left lyign on he ground for long periods the bagging becomec torn, exposing the contents to loss by exposure and theft, and in various other ways the staple is subjseted to injury. It is commonly said that a bale of hay is better cared for than a bale of cotton, for the reason, it is explained, that if a bale of hay becomes badly damaged it may not bring enough to pay freight charges, while a bale of cotton will always give a net return over transportation expenses. The second source of damage claims—namely, the difference between American and foreign standards—is a matter upon which members of the trade apparently have decided views, but which they do not care to expres s. It appears to be generally conceded, however, that a bale of cotton which would be accepted by a spinner in this country as sound would in a great many instances be condemned by the foreign receiver or inspector, and a claim for country damage submitted. It is customary in Liverpool to pick off the damaged cotton, which necessitates removing and replacing bands and bagging, so that the cost of labour often exceeds the amount of actual damage claimed for the cotton. There are hints expressed that this restoring of bales is quite an industry on the other side, and that for this reason any possible country damage is certain to be discovered. There is a rather general feeling among underwriters that the only solution of the problem from an insurance standpoint is to cease insuring against country damage altogether but on account of the competition for business it would probably be impracticable to get a general agreement of this nature, and as a result underwriters are resorting to advances in rates."

With reference to the partial abolition and reduction of the import duty on agricultural machinery in Russia, the British Consul at Odessa draws attention to an important limitation of this beneficial measure. In the first place, the duty is to be waived only in respect of such descriptions as are not made in Russia Secondly, portable engines, if unaccompanied by threshers and other accessories, will not benefit by the new rate of duty, and it is clearly not always convenient to import these machines in entire sets. The same applies in respect to threshers the drums of which do not exceed 4 1-2ft, in width. In the latter case, where duty is payable as before, the limitation will be seen to be a serious one when we consider that five to seven horse power threshers would be dutiable, since machines of this horse power are usually made with drums of 53 in. to fit a 54in. frame, while the new rate of duty will not apply to drums under 54in. The Consul states that in the district of Odessa extensive sales were made last year of binders, reapers, and mowers, especially by American firms who have made this branch of business the object of special attention. On another subject—the increaied and rapidly increasing use of Chilian nitrates in Russia—Mr. Mackie observes that there is some danger of this trade passing into the hands of German merchants, who offer the nitrate at the same prices as English houses, but are willing to give from three to six months' credit.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

The first or athletic portion of the programme for this meeting was brought to a close on the Marine Lines *maidan* last evening, under even more favourable weather conditions than the previous day. Seventeen items in all were negotiated and were again well got away to time. As already stated everything in connection with these sports, both in regard to the setting out of the courses and the arrangement for the comfort of competitors and spectators has conduced in the greatest degree to make the meeting so far the most successful of its kind ever held under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana. In the events for schools St. Mary's Institute and St. Xaviers College stand bracketed with two events each, while in the Cathedral and Chandanwadi High School scored one point a piece. The 100 yards Gymkhana Challenge Cup along with the quarter mile and half mile steeplechase again fell to Mr. P. F. Fischer who won all three events almost as he liked. Whiie F. J. Clark annexed the shot putting competition with a put of 32 ft. and 8 3-4 inches, O'brian the wide jump with a flight of 20 feet. In the open events the two miles bicycle race fell, as was expected, to Doherty, who rode a splendidly judged race. Bellington of the Shropshires won the quarter mile open in very good time. The half mile open again fell to Bossons of the Cheshires from Secunderabad in two-fifths over last evening's time. The mile Walking Race was an absolute farce and ought never to have been permitted to be competed for. Eaget alone walked the distance, Cunningbam running over half the course and moving out while the third who started to make the race dropped out after the first fifty yards. The mile Bicycle Race for Volunteers was easily carried by the Rifles, while the B. B. and C. I. teams all went to smash after the first half mile only one wheeling to the end. The Tugs were again one of the events of the evening the pull between the Durhams from Poona and the R. A. from Ahmedabad being the toughest ever witnessed on the ground before; while that between the 4th Rifles and the 8th Bombay Infantry from Baroda was also one interesting struggle. At the conclusion of the evening's programme the prizes were distributed to the various winners by Mrs. Fleet.

Below are details of the evenings sport :—

220 YARDS FLAT (Boys under 14).

Final Heat

P. Hogan, St Mary's Institute	1
H Pereira, St Mary's Institute	2
St A Joseph, St Xavier's College	3

Hogan jumping off with the lead was never headed and won by a street.

100 YARDS FLAT (Boys under 14).

Final Heat.

R F Motivala, Chandanwadi High School	1
V Joseph, St Xavier's College	2
A Gawthorne, Cathedral School	3

Time 13 secs.

Motiwalla getting the start increased and broke the tape a good five yards ahead of the others.

100 YARDS FLAT (All comers).

Final Heat

Pte Malone	1
Pte B Gibbons	2
Lt J H M Beaseley	3

Time—11 secs.

Malone broke away from the line first and breasted the worsted a couple of yards ahead of the second man.

100 YARDS FLAT (Challenge Cup Members)

P F Fischer	1
E O'Brien	2
E J Tucker F W Vining	3

Time—10 4-5 secs.

O'Brien jumped off with the lead but Fischer spurting excellently near home beat him on the tape.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

F J Clark	1

32 ft. 8 3-4 inches.

Three out of the four entrants competed, Clark gaining first place by a long way.

WIDE JUMP.

E O'Brien	1

Humphrey beating O'Briens first essay by half a foot, the former in his next attempt put all doubt at an end by clearing twenty feet an advance on his last year's performance by 3 inches.

2 MILE BICYCLE RACE (All Comers).

Final Heat.

Pte H Doherty	1
W L Longlands	2
F H English	3

Time—6 mins. 5 1-5 secs.

Six entered for the heat and all went off to a good start. Hunt after the first half lap headed the run Doharty lying immediately behind. After the third lap English forged a head and Longlands came up behind Doherty. This order was maintained till the bell clanged in the last lap and Doherty went out of the straight and heading near the turn home came away easily and passed the judge by a lead of 20 yards five yards dividing second and third man.

QUARTER MILE FLAT (Challenge Cup).

P F Fischer	1
H A Bergue	2

Time—59 secs.

Fischer the holder of the cup taking the lead was never headed and won as he liked.

QUARTER MILE FLAT (All Comers).

Final Heat.

Pte Billington	1
H Williams	2
Gr MacDonald	3

Time—55 secs.

MacDonald held the lead for the first half lap then Billington forging ahead spurted near the turn home and came in twenty-five yards to the good.

ONE MILE WALKING RACE (British Soldiers and Sailors.)

Private Eaget	1

This was a farce from beginning to end.

200 YARDS FLAT (Members.)

J Humphrey Jr	1
H Murray	2
Alan Selkirk	3

A good race in which Murray kept the lead till within five yards of home when Humphrey came up with a rush and won on the tape.

HALF MILE FLAT (All comers.)

Private Bossons	1
Private Hadfied	2
Sergeant H J Smith	3

Time—2min 8 2-5secs.

A good race throughout. Bossons and Billingto lying behind Thornton. Billington then droped out and Bossons spurting at the turn for home came in with Hadfield, three yards behind.

ONE MILE BICYCLE RACE (Teams of four from Volunteers.)

HALF MILE STEEPLECHASE (Football playing members Corps.)

P F Fischer	1
T D More	2
S H Murray	3

An easy thing for Fischer who took all his jump well. Murray who came last creating great amusemant by going clean under the water in the last jump.

100 YARDS VETERANS HANDICAP (Members.)

F A Reddie	1
H S Symons	2

Ten entered, Reddie wining easily.

TUG OF WAR (British.)

Final.

Durham L. I. vs. 7 Co. H. B. R. A.

The Durhams drill stood them in excellent stead against their heavier opponents and wining both pulls took first place. The first pull lasted several minutes while on turning over they disposed of the Artillery men in 45 seconds.

NATIVE REGIMENT.

4th Bo. Rifles vs. 8th Bo. N. I.

The 8th proved too good for the Bombay men and gaining both pulls won the event.

THE CONDITION OF CHURCH-GATE STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Since the plague began, little if anything has been done to repair our public roads, which would be a disgrace to a mofussil municipality. Worst of all perhaps is Church-Gate Street. It is positively painful to look at it. As the Corporation is short of money, will you, Sir, be good enough to receive and acknowledge subscriptions towards the cost of repairs? To improve the present condition of Church-Gate Street would be an act of mercy to man, beast, gharri and bicycle.—Yours, &c.,

A RESIDENT.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN CALCUTTA.

The following are two samples of essays; that on the horse by a lad of ten, and the one on the dog by a girl of eight, both of whom passed out at the head of their respective classes in one of the leading schools in Calcutta. The essays are genuine, says the "Indian Planter's Gazette," as we have the originals before us :—

THE HORSE.

The horse is a very large and strong animal. It is a domestic animal. When you see a horse with its eyes close together it can't be trusted. Its eyes are placed so that it can see on both sides. Between its front teeth and back is a hollow in which the bit is placed. It is a very intelligent obedient animal.

THE DOG.

The dog bites. And when you want to tell if the dog is frightened you can tell if you only look at it running you will see that it runs with its tail between its legs. But if you go near a dog when it is mad it will bite you and you as well will get mad.

WINDING-UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

THE LIQUIDATOR WINS A BIG CLAIM.

The Collective Court sat to-day for hearing cases in review, preparatory to appeals to Her Majesty in Council, and, before proceeding to the work of the day, their Lordships delivered a few judgments, the most important of which was that in the case in which Mr. T. A. Weldon, Liquidator of the New Oriental Bank Corporation, sued one Juliano Fernando and others, for the recovery of a sum of R13,351-41 The case has lasted nearly eight years, and the facts briefly stated are these :—On 7th January, 1890 Mr R. S. Pieris sold a portable sawing machine and the timber standing on Atgala Mukalana to the defendants. The defendants executed a mortgage bond in favour of Mr. Pieris for R15,000 in payment of value of the timber and balance value of the machine, and undertook to pay the amount in three instalments. The land had been previously mortgaged to the Bank, and, the defendants having learnt this fact, did not pay the first instalment. Mr. Pieris then assigned his bond to the Bank and the defendents paid a portion of the instalment to the bank, and this action was brought for the recovery of the balance. The District Judge gave judgment in favour of plaintiff; but the Supreme Court set aside the judgment, and sent the case back for a new trial. The District Judge then dismissed plaintiff's action; but, in appeal, Messrs. Justices Lawrie and Withers set aside the judgment, and entered judgment for plaintiff. The defendants brought up the case in review, preparatory to an appeal to the Privy Council. The case was argued last month, and judgment was delivered to-day by the Full Court, confirming the judgment of the Appeal Court, the defendants to pay the costs of appeal in review.—*Times of Ceylon* (October 6.)

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CLAM AVERTED.

NEARLY GOES TO GRIEF AGAINST THE BREAKWATER.

What would have been a very serious accident to the British steamer Clam this morning, whilst entering the harbour, was averted by the merest chance. The Clam (which is an oil tank steamer, and owned by Messrs. M. Samuel & Son of London) is on her way to Port Said for orders, from Bangkok and Singapore, and has a cargo of rice on board. She entered the harbour at 7 o'clock this morning, and after being brought along the channel was about to be moored in one of the middle berths nearest the breakwater, but as she was getting into position in her berth, an order of slow-astern was sent down into the engine-room from the bridge. The order, however, was apparently misconstrued, and the vessel continued to move ahead right on to the breakwater. A collision seemed imminent, but, just as the vessel was almost on the breakwater, the engines were reversed, signals having been repeated, and she backed out. The vessel was only a few feet from the breakwater, and within a minute she would have struck the wall. However, she escaped just in time, and was moored immediately.—*Times of Ceylon* (Oct. 6).

MR. BEATSON BELL AND THE BENGALIS.

The "Indian Mirror" writes :—Mr. Beatson Bell, who, at one time, incurred the strong resentment of our countrymen for a hasty act of sudden ill-temper, has recovered fully his position in their esteem. We referred not long ago to his chivalry and humanity in assisting a distressed widow in the performance of the funeral rites of her husband, who was supposed to have died of the plague, and whose corpse the villagers were afraid to touch. Other proofs of Mr. Beatson Bell's humanity are daily coming to light. He is reported to have segregated villagers of suspected plague areas in boats, and whenever this has caused hardship, he has assisted the needy with donations out of his own private funds. All that we can do is to pray for Mr. Beatson Bell's long life and prosperity, and an enlarged sphere of usefulness.

INDIANS IN AUSTRALIA.

It is pardonable in anbody, writes the *Melbourne Age*, not to thoroughly grasp the inner meanings of a Victorian Act of Parliament. On these matters even judges of the Supreme Court hold at times such widely divergent opinions as to preclude the possibility of each and all of them being right. That Mr. H. H Manghirmalani, the writer of a letter which appeared in "The Age" should be mistaken with respect to some of the provisions of the Immigration Restriction Bill is therefore not surprising. To illustrate the operation of the law when in force, he gave an imaginative sketch of the experiences of five Indian princes, whom he supposes to wish to visit Victoria to witness the Melbourne Cup. His narrative concludes with the princes, after their arrival in port, abandoning in disgust the attempt to penetrate a country hedged round with such a baneful statute. Mr. Manghirmalani's letter has been noted by the Secretary of Customs, who states that should Princes of the Empire from India honor Victoria with a visit after the act is in operation they will not experience the slightest difficulty in entering the colony, the bill providing a simple method by which they would be exempted from the restrictive clauses. An important feature of the bill, which seems to be lost sight of by all its critics, is that it is to be administered by regulations, and the Government will, of course, see that the regulations do not interfere with tourists. The class of aliens the bill is to affect are those whose presence and competition will lower the standard of wages and living of the people of our own race. In the last annual report of the New South Wales Labour Bureau there are some very pointed references to the question of alien immigration, the superintendent of the bureau remarking that this is a matter "which even at the present time affects the standard of wages, and which, if not soon remedied, will materially reduce the wages of our own workers in the future. There are constantly arriving in the colony large numbers of Hindus, Mahomedans, Afghans, Cingalese, Syrians, and other foreigners. Many are engaged by employers seeking cheap labor, to the detriment of our own people."

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.

A DISCIPLE OF MDME. BLAVATSKY.

In the Sydney Divorce Court, on Sept. 20, the hearing of a suit was commenced in which William George Kirchener, sheriff's officer, sought a dissolution of his marriage with Catherine Jane Kirchener, formerly Wilson, on the ground of adultery to Oswald M'Master being joined as co-respondent, and £2,000 damages claimed. Counsel for co-respondent desired to amend his answer, by adding that at the time respondent was married petitioner she was already married, and her husband was alive, but his Honor refused to allow the amendment. Counsel for petitioner said co-respondent had boarded with petitioner, who had not suspected anything till 1897. She conducted business as a palmist and fortune-teller in Sydney under the name of Hygeia, and informed him in 1893 that she had embraced the doctrines of Madame Blavatsky, and the tenets of her new religion would prevent her living longer with him. She also said she would be prevented from carrying out her duties as a spiritualistic seer unless she regulated the amount of animal magnetism in her body. Petitioner said he was married to respondent in 1881, at her father's station, near Benalla, Victoria. He had received a letter from his wife, in which she admitted adultery, but not with co-respondent, and suggested that he should sue for divorce on the ground of desertion, and she would not oppose; but if he tried to black-mail her in the manner he was doing she would defy him, and "hurled back his base insinuation." The letter concluded with the interrogation, "Was I a spinster when you married me?"

The case stands part heard.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—October 10.

10 p.m.	83 0

TUESDAY—October 11.

6 a.m.	78 9
10 a.m.	85 7
2 p.m.	90 0
4 p.m.	87 9

CALCUTTA DECLARED FREE.

THE following *Calcutta Gazette* Exeraordinary has been issued :—

It is hereby notified for general information that Calcutta is free from plague, and that all inspections of, and restrictions regarding, travellers from Calcuta have been withdrawn.—E. N. Baker, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the great pleasure of announcing this day that Calcutta is now free from the infection of bubonic plague, no fresh case of or death from that disease having occurred for ten days since the last reported case was discharged cured from hospital on the 28th ultimo. By a Notification No. 6026 of this date, all inspections of, and restrictions on, travellers proceding, Calcutta have been with-drawn, and detailed orders to this effect have been issued to the authorities concerned. By Notification No. 14 of this date, the Lieutenant-Governor has also withdrawn those provisions of Plague Regulation No.14, dated7th June, 1898, which require that the passengers and crew of all vessels leavingCalcutta for any port out of India, or for Rangoon, Aden, or the ports of the Madras Presidency, shall be medically examined on shore at the time of embarkation. The passengers and crew of such vessels will now be subject to medical examination either on board or on shore, as may be found convenient, and provision has also been made, in the case of passengers, for the acceptance of of a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, in lieu of such examination as was the rule in force, under Plague Regulation No. 3 of 17th August, 1897. By these orders both the foreign trade of the port and the inhabitants of Calcutta who have occasion to travel, will be relieved from the restrictions which the outbreak of plague in April last, now happily at an end, rendered it necessary to impose.

A TIMELY WARNING.

While, however, the Lieutenant-Governor has, with the satisfaction he shares with the whole community, taken the earliest opportunity to declare that Calcutta is free from the infection of plague, he feels it incumbent upon him to utter a word of warning. Though the town is free from the immediate presence ef plague, it is too soon to assume that the danger is wholly past. The beginning of the cold season is now at hand; and the experience gained elsewhere shows that this season is liable to be accompanied by renewed activity of the disease. While therefore, he earnestly hopes and believes that the plague, which had obtained but little hold on Calcutta and has now quitted the city, has gone for good, it is nevertheless of the utmost importance that their shall be no relaxation of the precautions which are being taken to prevent an outbreak of the disease and to dect cases promptly if they should occur. The Lieutenant Governor trusts that the ward, ceste and family hospitals which, with such praiseworthy generosity and public spirit have been opened by many sections of the public and by private individuals, will be maintained in working order for some months to come and he particularly desires that the special efforts which have been made by the Corporation to make the town clean and keep it so may in no respect be remitted. It would be a dangerous error to suppose because the hospitals have been little used, that therefore they were not required; or to imagine, because the plague has not made good its hold upon the town, that therefore the special sanitary measures taken during the past two years have been infructuous or unnecessary. The Lieutenant-Governor relies, as heretofore, on the good sense and hearty co-operation of all sections of the community to permit no relaxation of the vigilance which has thus far been attended by success, so that if unhappily the disease should again present itself at our doors, it may find us still prepared to meet it.

THE BENGAL'S MISSION TO CHINA.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioner" writes :—The field of enquiry to be undertaken by the proposed commercial mission to China, as detailed in the letter published by the Chamber of Commerce this week, is undoubtedly most comprehensive, and if successfully carried out would afford a great deal of very valuable information. But the difficulties in the way appear almost insurmountable and the question arises to what extent can information be obtained beyond that already known. That little is known regarding the interior trade and curreucy of China is generally admitted; and further, John Chinamanis by no means anxious to inpart the information, Let Mr. Atkinson or any other European go and institute close enquiries into some of the Chinese tea gardens in the interior, and he will probably regret that he ever left India. So also in regard to enquiries made in the interior as to the relative value of copper cash. It is risky enough for a foreigner to simply travel in the inferior of China, but to make investigations at the same time into tea, opium, and copper cash would undoubtedly raise suspicions, and might bring the mission to a somewhat abrupt termination. An escort, interpreters, and an abundant supply of said copper cash, if not of some still nobler coin, for purposes of bucksheesh appear to be most necessary adjuncts if information other than that to be had already through Chambers of Commerce, BritishConsulates and the exchange banks is to be obtained. There is a clause in the Chamber's letter to the effect that every confidence would be placed by the mercantile community in a report prepared by Mr. Atkinson, to which I have heard a good deal of objection. Without going out of my way, I could if necessary name at least half a dozen important firms, and for all that I know there may be many more, who have said to me that they would decline to place confidence in such a report. Some of these firms do direct trade with China. They mostly all recognise Mr. Atkinson's ability in the preparation of a report and in the compilation of statistics, but they consider that any one appointed to a mission of this nature should also posses a practical knowledge of the ways of commerce and of the working of the exchanges. Further, objection is taken to Mr. Atkinson's pronounced currency views; he is the author of a gold standardscheme (partly borrowedfrom Mr. Lindsay's) which scarcely can commend itself to practical businest men. If therefore the Government are really bent on this mission and desire the confidence in it of the mercantile community, taken as a whole, and not merely of a section of that community, it will be necessary to provide Mr. Atkinson with a colleague who has practical knowledge of business and who would approach the subject with a more open mind than apparently it is possible for Mr. Atkinson to do. The great advantage of combining theory with practice is shown in the admirable way Mr. Lindsay gave his evidence before the Currency Commission even under the severe cross-examination of Mr. Campbell, who, so far as exchange is concerned, is the practical member of the Committee.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

On Saturday last, writes our correspondent, a special meeting of the [illegible] of the Municipality was held in the R[illegible] at the instance of Mr. P. J. Mead, the A[illegible], who presided on the occasion. I[illegible] convened in order to give rewards to the minor plague officers of the Municipality, who had done service during the raging of the plague epidemic in addition to their own duty. There were present Khan Bahadur Ranchorlal Chotalal, Khan Bahadurs Dadabhai Dinshaw, Dadabhai Nasarwanji Nanavaty, Khan Bahadur Mansukhram Mulji, Messrs. Manibhai Pewabhai, Chimaulal Nagindas, L. M. Wadia, Drs. Jamsetji Dinshaw Khambata, Nanabhai Cooverji Mody and others. Mr. Mead spoke a few words of encouragement to those who worked during the epidemic of plague and then handed dresses of honour and cash payments as rewards to the plague officers. The meeting dispersed at 6-30 p.m.

Owing to the outbreak of plague in the towns of the Broach and Kaira districts, hundreds of people have left those infected towns and have taken refuge in the city and its surrounding villages. For this purpose, the collector has issued strict orders to the Revenue and Medical officers to examine the passengers coming from those parts. People going to Viramgaum, Dhandhuka and Gogo, will also be subjected to medical examination and will be under medical observation for ten days.

The managing committee of the Hemabhai Institute, which sat to consider the propriety of allowing the use of the hall to a member of the SalvationArmy, decided that the gentleman should be allowed to deliver a lecture on any subject provided that he does not touch in the course of his theme any questions on religion and politics. This resolution has fully satisfied the members of the Institute.

Rao Bahadhur Pranlal Harkisondas has taken charge of the Huzur Account Office from Rao Bahadhur Ramchander Ichharm Vyas, who is appointed Mamlatdar of Dahod in the Panch Mahal District Rao Bahadhur Gopalji Gulabbhai Desai B. A., is transferred from Dahod to Jambusar in the Broach district.

Manilal Chotalal, a gumashta in the service of Mr. A. D. Ghandhi, L.L.B., a pleader practising in the Ahmedabad Courts, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a silver waist-band, which was given to him by his master for safe custody. It appeared that a client of Mr. Ghandhi had deposited his silver waist-band in lieu of his fees which he promised to pay in the course of a day or two. Two days after, the client returned to Mr. ghandhi, with his fees and demanded the waist-band. Inquiries were made as to the whereabouts of the Gumashta who was not found in his house. On complaint being made before the police, a warrant was issued for his apprehension. Two days after this, he surrendered himself to the police. The accused made an explanatory statement before Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Dinshaw, the City Magistrate, to the effect that he was told to pledge the waist-band with a banker and drawn money upon it, which was accordingly done. The statement was held not good and the accused was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	7
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	4	28
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	3	1	
C	Market	1	0	22
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	3	
	Bhuleshwar	11	0	
	Khara Talao	0	1	
	Kumbharwada	2	0	
D	Khetwadi	0	3	11
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	30
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	1	1	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	3	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	9
	Worlee	3	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	1	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Jain		1	25
	Jain Parel		1	
	Arthur Road		4	
	Dariasthan		1	
	Mazagon Lund's		1	
	Madunpura		1	
	Bhatia		1	
	Maratha		7	
	Total	34	36	138
	Total plague deaths to date	31,562	27,824	
	Same date last year	8	5	111

LABORATORY IN GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL.

Part of Government House, Parel, is being fitted up as a laboratory, where Dr. Galeotti will next week commence the preparation of Dr. Lustig's curative serum.

EXTINCTION OF PLAGUE AMONGST EUROPEANS.

A few days since the last of the plague patients in the plague annexe of the European General Hospital was discharged cured and there has been no fresh case for ten days past. This is eminently satisfactory, as a few weeks since Europeans were attacked in some numbers and it seemed as if the comparative immunity that hitherto characterised that community was challenged.

DAMAUN.

Lower Damaun continues from the 25th ultimo to show clean Plague mortality bills, while during the last four days there were four deaths, all of them females, two of the Mahomedan caste, one Parsee, and one Dhed from old age, consumption, and asthma.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 7th October were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	268	241
Karachi	4	5
Poona	3	1
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	0	0
Kaira	10	9
Broach	21	17
Surat	20	11
Thana	53	47
Nasik	157	89
Poona	66	50
Satara	456	388
Sholapur	37	31
Belgaum	1,606	1,162
Dharwar	1,704	1,453
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	128	91
Kathiawar	112	95
Kolhapur	745	531
Cutch	74	58
Rewa Kantha	8	8
Palanpur	16	10
Sachin	0	0
Akalkot	18	14
Aundh	24	22
Bhor	83	61

The Summary of plague cases and deaths in the Bombay Presidency from September 1896 to October 1898 is as under :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Total from Sept. 96 to 28th May 97	35,434	28,817
Total from 4th June 97 to 27th May 98	75,810	61,219
Total from 3rd June 98 to 16th Sept 98	26,638	19,728
Total week ending 23rd Sept. 98	3,623	2,698
Total week ending 30th Sept. 98	5,434	4,074
Week ending 7th Oct. 98	5,637	4,394
Total	1,52,576	1,20,928

SUIT FOR PARTNERSHIP DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has been settled law as far as Bombay. Madras and Allahabad High Courts are concerned, that 'the representatives of a deceased partner are notnecessary parties to a suit for the recovery ofadebt which accrued due to the partnership in the lifetime of the deceased partner:' I. L. R. 17th Bombay 6 I. L. R. 17 Madras 108; I. L. R. 9 all. 486; I. L. Rs. 20 all. 365: contra 18 cal. 86 Thus a surviving partner can sew alone for the recovery of a partnership debt and this without the production of a certificate under sec. 4 of the succession certificate Act No. 7 of 1889, since a decree in this case is not a decree against the debtor of a deceased person within the meaning of s.4 of the above Act, but is a decree against the debtor of a partnership concern. This view would prevail, except in Calcutta. Now the Madras High Court ruled in 17 Madras 108 that a suit of the above nature may be maintained by a surviving partner jointly with the heir of the deceased partner in which case a certificate of heirship will be necessary. I submit thir view is not logical and not sustainable. And the Allahabad Court seems to have taken a view of the matter contrary to the Madras view. The Allahabad view seems to be that the representatives of the desire to recover from the partnership concern suchin terest asthey possess in the firm,and this through the medium of a Court, they will have to obtain a succession certificate before they are entitled to a decree, 20 all at 367, but ff the suit is against the debtor of the partnership concern then no such certificate would be needed, even if they are joined as parties. The Madras case above cited was not considered in the latest Allahabad case. I submit the same view as in the Allahabad case would prevail in Bombay. In the case of a joint and undivided Hindu family carrying on a business in partnership, if one of the partners dies, the others can sue without a succession certificate, I.L.R. 16 Bom. 349: I.L.R. 19 Bom. 338. This does not of course prevent the defendant from insisting that all the members of the family be made co-plaintiffs I.L.R. 7 Bom. 217: 18 Mad. 33.—Your's &c.,

H. . P

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline,, being composed of parts of Honey and swent herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33. Farringdon Road, London, England.

ROADS AND STORM-WATER DRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The monsoon is just over, during which what are called the storm-water drains in Bombay have performed their duty well, especially, I know, those in the Cowasjee Patel and the Goga Streets. These drains will be called upon to do duty again next monsoon, that is, full eight months hence: and yet, as if our Municipality, that is, the Health Department of it, were bent upon wasting the tax-payers' money, it has begun full eight months beforehand to open up and cleanse these drains. By the end of the last month, when the monsoon was hardly over, the storm-water drains of both the streets abovementioned were opened up for the purposes of being cleansed. The same course will be followed for the same purpose again just before the next monsoon; and then it may be justifiable. But what can in the least justify the present cleansing? Why or how is it of any use now? The quantity of earth—for it is certainly nothing else—that is removed now, could be removed at the proper time, that is, eight months hence, a little before the next monsoon. It is all the same whether the earth is or is not removed from thence now. Then may I be allowed to ask, sir, why this most unnecessary expense now? But such waste of public money is not the only mischief: the roads are made so miserably rough, unsightly and undulated by their being so unnecessarily opened or dug up more than once every year that they could, I think, never be made sightly and level. Instead of repeating in fresh words what I have said in this connection to the Municipal Commissioner last year, I beg to be allowed to take down here my letter to him:—"Sir—For some years past I have been observing that soon after our roads are remetalled and levelled they are dug up again for the purpose of cleaning the stormwater drains, and are thus unlevelled and made most rugged and rough. On enquiry I learnt that the levelling work is done by the Engineer's Department, and the unlevelling by the Health Department, and that the latter would not or could not manage to clean the drains whilst the Engineer's men are at work in renovating the roads. It is needless to point out that the greater portion of the expense incurred in digging and refilling the roads, as said above, is a waste of money, for were the cleaning work done at the same time the renovating work is going on, the time, trouble and money would be saved, and the still greater advantage would be that the roads would remain level and certainly in a far better condition than at present. I have learnt that the proposal for the two departments to work together in this matter was more than once authoritatively made but has hitherto been to no end or purpose. Such being the case, it may appear that it must have been found not practicable. In order that this difficulty and the waste of money may be avoided, and with a view that levelled roads should remain undisturbed, I beg to suggest most respectfully for your consideration the desirability of assigning the work of cleaining the storm-water drains to the Engineer's Deparment. I may add, as some of the other reasons in favour of my humble suggestion:—(1) that the accumulation in the storm-water drains being solely or almost solely that of earth, which finds its way into them through the big holes between the most irregular stones most unskilfully placed on the top of the drains by the Health Department men, can be removed by the Engineer's men without any objection. (2) The materials used on the surface of the refilled excavations are usually of an entirely different and mostly inferior character to those used in large quantities of an uniform quality for the levelling of the entire roads. The patches could be seen at a glance on the roads. (3) The excavations thus made cannot be so satisfactorily consolidated by simply ramming or by passing a hand-roller over them as are the surrounding parts of the road that are consolidated by means of heavy steam-rollers uniformly pressing and levelling. For the sake of brevity of this letter I deter from mentioning anything more in connection with this subject for the present, and respectfully submitting the humble suggestion to your care and consideration, I have the honour to remain &c.

The answer, as usual, was that my suggestion would be considered. The same old unmeaning course, however, is, as usual, being pursued without thought. I have long been observing that the necessity of opening up the storm-water drains even once a year would in a great measure be obviated if the top of them, wherever they are opened up, is so well covered as not to leave holes enough to let the earth pass through them and fill them again. The work of cleansing these drains may appear to be each time so done as fills them up immediately again with the same earth that is thrown in (for filling up the excavations) on the irregular stones piled up haphazard on the top of the drains. I have failed to see hitherto any part of the opened drains that has in any single instance such regular slabs for its top-covering as would not allow the earth to find its way down below through the big holes and crevices. How long, sir, will this extremely maladroit and boorish process be allowed to go on of our storm-water drains being unfilled of earth to be filled in again with it! Could anybody be made to feel the responsibility or ungracefulness of such sheer waste of public money, for finding which the tax-payers have to pinch themselves feelingly?—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

Bombay Oct. 11.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

SIR,—Mr. C. H. Setalwad while speaking to his amendment, in the last meeting of the Senate, urged as an argument against the new rules for affiliation of Colleges, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade that they would deprive the Senate of the privilege, which it possessed under Section XII of the Act of Incorporation, of admitting to degrees, candidates who might come from institutions not authorized by Government. His exact words, as reported in your paper, were as follow:—" . . . By making the affiliation of a College itself subject to your(?)anthorization, the Senate are practically abrogating the power that they have, under Section XII, of admitting to degrees, by a special vote, candidates coming from institutions not authorized by Government." Mr. Setalwad seems to have based his contention upon the words, Except by special order of the senate, occurring in the above section. The meaning which he thus put upon the section was, apparently accepted by the Senate, as no member sounded the note of disagreement. Most of the journals in the Presidency, too, have taken the same view, and some of them have taken the Syndicate to task for thus presuming to make a proposal which is tantamount to asking the senate to voluntarily abdicate the right which they suppose, it possesses under section XII. If this right really existed, certainly the Senate and the outside public would be justified in calling in question, the wisdom of the Syndicate in making, through its spokesman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade the above proposal. But is it not necessary to see that the alleged right is a reality and not a phantom, pure and simple, existing in the imagination of certain fellows of the university!

I submit with due deference to Mr. Setalwad and others who accept his view, that the Section XII of the Act of Incorporation, cannot bear the interpretation, thus sought to be put upon it. He has entirely misconstrued the words 'Except by special order of the Senate,' upon which his whole contention is based. The Section is as follows:—"Except by special order of the senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of medicine, Doctor of Medicine or Master of Civil Engineering, unlesshe shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, andFellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act." Now it seems to me quite clear, that the object of the Section is to lay down a qualification for admission of candidates for degrees—that qualification being that every candidate for a degree must produce a certificate to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the University in its bye-laws. The Section does not aim, principally, at laying down the provision, that every institution must receive the authorization of Government before it can send condidates for degrees. This condition is only implied in the section. Obviously, therefore, the exception made by the words Except by special order of the Senate' would refer to the main provision, and not to the implied one. As a general rule, no candidate for a degree can be admitted, unless he presents a certificate stating that he has gone through the prescribed course of instruction. The words' Except by special order of the Senate' lay down an exception to this general rule and authorize the Senate to dispense with this condition in special circumstances. The section does not at all confer upon the senate the right of admitting to degrees candidates coming from *unauthorized* institutions.

Further is it, in the nature of things, possible that the Government of India when it framed the Act of Incorporation, would have conferred upon the Government of Bombay the right of authorization, and at the same time granted to the senate another, which would enable that body, if it deemed it desirable, to set aside the authority of Government? The right of authorization granted to the Local Government, and the alleged right of the senate to admit to degrees candidates from unauthorized institutions are to my mind, somewhat inconsistent with each other, and it hardly stands to reason that the section would aim at conferring both of them.

These considerations have led me to think that Mr. Setalwad's interpretation of the section is radically unsound. The terms of the section are explicit enough, and it is a wonder how Mr. Setalwad and others have failed to understand it aright. I think much of the opposition to the proposed rules would be disarmed, if fellows of the University would see that the alleged right of the senate to which Mr. Setalward made them think, the rules would deal a fatal blow, is a mere illusion. With this view, I have thought it desirable to bring to the notice of the public the erroneous interpretation he has put upon section XII.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN ILLEGAL COMMITMENT QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX vs. BHAU WALAD BHIWA AND OTHERS.

THIS was a reference by Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, of the magisterial record of proceedings in the case of the accused, who were committed to his court by Mr. H. O. Brooke, First class Magistrate of Nasik.

The first accused accepted a tender of pardon made to him by Mr. Brooke and gave evidence as a witness. The magistrate thought that he gave false evidence on certain points though, Mr. Alcock said, he had not given good reasons for doing so, and declared the tender of pardon forfeited on the 16th August last. The pardon was tendered on the 2nd August; and the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution was concluded on the 6th. The accused was examined on the 16th August. It appeared therefore to Mr. Alcock that the evidence for the prosecution was not taken in the presence of the accused Bhau, as he was not in the position of an accused person during the hearing of that evidence. Following the ruling of the High Courts in I. L. R., 14 Allahabad 336, and 15 Madras 352, Mr. Alcock held that the commitment of accused Bhau was not legal, and that he could not be tried until after the disposal o the case against the other accused, Mr. Alcock therefore recommended that the committal of accused Bhau might be quashed.

Mr. Brooke, in his order, said: A pardon is tendered to Bhau wulad Bhiwa on condition that he makes a full and true disclosure of what he knows. He accepts the condition and is accordingly removed from among the accused. The offer is made on the application of the police and is granted as the other evidence is defective. In a subsequent order Mr. Brooke said: I hereby declare the above pardon forfeited under section 339 on the ground that Bhau Bhiwa has given false evidence in respect of (1) the possession of arms by the dacoits, and (2) the ownership of the hanging lamp and the "paode" produced in court.

The acting Chief Justice, in giving the Court's decision, said: The Magistrate being of opinion that accused No. 1 had not complied with the condition on which the tender of pardon was made to him, committed him along with the other accused for trial by the Sessions Court. We think the commitment is illegal. Section 337 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides, that every person accepting a pardon shall be examined as a witness in the case, and if not on bail shall be detaind in custody until the termination of the trial by the Court of Session. It seems, therefore, to be clear that nothing can be done against him till after the case in the Court of Session has been finished, and that then his trial should be commenced "de novo." This is what has been decided by the other High Courts in India: Queen Emprass vs. Sudra, I. L. R., 14 Allahabad 336; Queen Empress vs. Mulua ibid 502; the Queen vs. Petamber Dhobee, 14 W. R., 10; the Queen vs. Bipro Dass and others, 19 W. R. 43; in re Joyudee Paramanik, 7 Calc L R 66; the Queen Empres vs. Rama Jevan, I. L. R. 15 Madras, 352; and we follow them. The commitment is quashed. After the trial in the Session Court is finished, proceedings can be taken against him if it is thought necessary.

For the reasons above given, their Lordships quashed the commitment.

MURDER OF A HUSBAND.

IMPERATRIX VS. BAI NOOR.

This was a reference by Mr. E. H. Leggatt, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, before whom the accused was charged with murder. The verdict of the jury in the case was "not guilty" of any offence. Mr. Leggatt disagreed with the verdict and made the reference to the High Court. Mr M B Choubal appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused Bai Noor, wife of Nana Daud, age 22, caste Mussulman Belim, was charged with murder in that, on the 19th July last, she gave poisoned food, a sweet ball mixed with arsenic, to her husband the deceased Nana Daud, owing to disagreement with him and thereby caused his death. The chief evidence against the accused was her own confession, the evidence of one witness, and the report of the Chemical Analyser. In her confession the accused said that she made three balls of sweetmeat without arsenic and put them in a bras plate, and made one with arsenic which she put in an earthen plate. The accused first gave the deceased the ball that was in the earthen plate, and then when he asked for more, she gave him one of those in the brass plate. The Chemical Analyser found arsenic on the earthen plate and also on the wooden platter and roller with which the accused said she made the sweetmeat. These articles were all found in the accused's house. In her confession accused admitted that she administered arsenic to her husband. The evidence left no doubt that the death of the deceased was due to arsenical poisoning. The jury found the accused not guilty.

Mr. Leggatt was of opinion that the verdict was obviously wrong and would lead to a complete failure of justice. The evidence appeared to be perfectly simple, and the guilt of the accused to be fully proved. Her intention was fully proved by her own admission in her confession, for she said that the poison was given to her in order that her husband might be killed. She appeared to have brooded over her quarrels till she decided to kill her husband.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the pleaders, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced her to transportation for life.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice STRACHEY).

APPLICATION FOR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

POPAT VASTA VS. GODAVARIBAI.

IN this case the petitioner applied for probate of the will and codicil thereto of Tribhowandas Virjee who died in Bombay in May 1896. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the petitioner and Mr. Setlur and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi appeared for the caveatrix.

The petitioner stated that Tribhowandas Virjee died in Bombay in May 1896, leaving property in the Town and Island of Bombay. The will and the codicil of the deceased were executed in Bombay in February 1896 and May 1893 respectively. The petitioner was the sole surviving executor of the will. The deceased left him surviving one widow, Godavribai, of the age of twenty-two years, and a minor son of the age of thirteen years. The assets without deducting the debts owing from the deceased and inclusive of all interest and dividend are under the value of Rs. 52,600.

Godavaribai, the caveatrix, stated that she was the widow of the testator. She submitted that the petitioner be required to prove the will and the codicil, that the property forming part of the testator's estate had been undervalued and that the petitioner had also omitted to disclose in the schedule several items of such property.

His lordship, after hearing the evidence in the case, ordered the issue of probate to the petitioner and ordered the costs of both the parties to come out of the estate.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

Davey, Capt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Deolal.

OCTOBER 10.

McHardy, Capt, Punjab, R A, posted to England Murree Hill

Mander, Lt, Bo, Durham L I, on duty, from Poona

Aplin, Major 7th Bo, Infy, on leave, from Jabalpore

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 9.

Whatman, Major Bo, 20th Hussars, from leave

Bell, Lt, Punjab, from leave, to Umballa

OCTOBER 10.

Barr, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R I Regt, on duty, to Mhow

White, 2nd-Lt, Bo, R I Regt, on duty, to Mhow

Drew, 2nd Lt, Punjab, Unattached List, to join, to Mean Mir

Mann, V Capt, Punjab, A V D, from leave, to Mean Mir

Kirkpatrick, 2nd Lieut, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Chakratta

Craster, 2nd-Lt, Bengal, Unattached List, to join, to Rani Khet

OCTOBER 11.

Percy-Smith, Brig-Genl, Bo, Dist. Staff, from leave, to Deesa

King, Capt, Bo, I M S, from leave, to Deesa

Bennett, Capt, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR

G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 12th October, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.

Wednesday at 6-45 p.m. and 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.

Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40 pr R M L Gun drill and Laying.

2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court on Thursday at 7 a.m. and at the Nesbit Road Head Quarters after drill on Thursday.

3. The following Promotions is ordered in No 1 and 2 Companies Corpl J P Allan to be Sergt in No 2 Sub Divn No 1 Company, Bombr C F Spencer to be Corpl in No 3 Sub Divn No 1 Company, Bombr P Robins to be Bombr in No 2 Sub Divn No 1 Company, Gr R B Lemahan to be Bombr in No 3 Sub Divn No 1 Company, Gr G A Gobbitt and Gr G Cooper to be Bombr in No 2 Sub Divn No 2 Company.

By Order,

H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.,

Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD IN SINGAPORE

A CAPITAL SPEECH.

ON arriving at Singapore, Lord Charles Beresford was given a most enthusiastic welcome and a public dinner, after which he made an excellent speech in reply to the toast of his health, from which we make the following extracts:—Rising amidst loud and prolonged applause, Lord Charles Bersford said that he considered that the gentlemen who composed the Singapore Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore Branch of the Straits Settlements Association, had paid him a great compliment in asking to address a public meeting that night and he also considered it a great honour to himself to address a meeting of that character, because he undertood that a part of his audience consisted of the various Consuls representing the great European nations at home (cheers) He did not think anything he had to say would be in any way misunderstood by them. He was of opinion and he believed that most of those present would share that opinion with him, that

THE PRESENT POSITION OF AFFAIRS

in China with regard to British interests, was a very critical one. He went so far as to say that he believed unless something was done of a definite character unless some policy of a resolute nature was undertaken in China, it might mean, more or less, the end of the British Empire in the near future. He would give them his reasons. British trade was getting very circumscribed in all parts of the world, because other nations were finding out how beneficial trade was and were embarking in it on their own account not exactly to Britain's detriment but in some case to the exclusion of her trade. He did not blame thes, nations at all, but was of the opinion their governments were perfectly right in doing whatevr, they considered necessary for the advantage of their people. But it was our business to see that what was done did not injure our own trade and interests. He had said that this was a very momentous issue for their trading interests in China, and he knew very well from conversations he had had with our leading merchants and financiers at home that there was a very uneasy feeling as to the future of our prosperity, so far as trade went in China. He was not, however, one of those people, whom he believed he was right in describing as Saturday to Monday tourists, who came out here

TO TEACH THEM THEIR BUSINESS.

The traders of China and the British traders knew a great deal more about their business than he did or ever would know. There was no doubt that English trade and English interests were of far too important a character to be allowed to drift as they had been doing during the past, particularly as regarded China. He would like, if they would permit him, to describe in a few words the position of the British Empire as regarded their trade and commerce, or, rather, he should say the position which the Government at home had not held. This perhaps was not a very good expression, but they would understand what he meant. The whole of their trade and commerce had been left entirely to

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Especially was this the case with China: and it had been all right possibly up till now, but China was no longer a British trade preserve. Concerning China, there was another point worthy of their consideration. Up to the present the commercial and trading interests of their great Empire had entirely depended upon the command of the sea. By this meant that in the event of a "disagreeable" occurring between another country and themselves, their command of the sea would enable them to prevent other countries from landing troops or munitions of war in our possessions, to disturb them. So far China was concerned, that circumstance, which had existed all these years, was now entirely altered, and the question regarding China would eventually become a military and not a naval question. This was a thing which would have to be thought out with great care in the near future. Another point which he would call to their notice was that their position as an Empire had arrived more or less at a finality. The British Empire had become so enormous, and so unwieldy that if they even had conscription at home, they could not possibly police it properly in the event of disturbances in their dominions or the threatening appearance of European countries against them. He for one, therefore, and most of his countrymen with whom he had conversed on the subject, had it quite clear in their minds that they did not want to see any more of the chart marked red. They had got enough now, and more than they could efficiently manage if they had those "disagreeables" he referred to and if they had to encounter hostile action on the part of other European countries. Respecting China, he would like

TO PUT FORWARD A PLAN

Most of his life he had been an agitator, but, although an Irishman, he was not an Irish agitator (laughter). He had been agitating for a very long time to get adequate security for their Empire, that was to say a proper navy, well organised, efficient, with a good reserve, and a definite plan of campaign if ever they had to do anything. He had invariably brought before his countrymen the necessity of possessing a big fleet, because he held that the big fleet made for peace and not for war. As the greatest trading country in the world peace was their greatest interest. He did not say that was this a good plan, but in the present condition of things, both at home or abroad, it was a good thing to put forward a plan at all; it promoted discussion, and in his capacity of agitator with regard to the Navy, he had always put forward a plan of some sort (laughter and cheers). More than that, he had gone out of his way to ask Chambers of Commerce at different places, especially the London Chamber of Commerce if they would kindly listen to his arguments, because, if they made up their minds that anything was necessary for the security of their trade, he did not care what Government was in, that Government would have to listen to those Chambers of Commerce. Regarding his suggestion respecting China, and the future investment of capital there, British merchants were nervous because there was

TO ADEQUATE SECURITY

for capital, and he thought that the Government should immediately take steps to induce the Chinese Government—he did not for a moment suggest how they should be induced, but "induce" was a very good word when you were more or less on a mission that required care in language—to give support and adequate security by organising a properly efficient military and police force along the rivers and in the interior of China where British merchants might be induced to invest their capital. That was the first and foremost thing; they could not support their commerce unless they had adequate military and police protection. His suggestion was that the troops and police should be officered by Europeans, with perhaps some Britishers among them (laughter). At all events, something of that character would have to be done to give the merchants the security which he thought they had a perfect right to. They might turn to Egypt for an example; he believed that the great French nation had something like one hundred millions sterling invested in Egypt. They knew that it was absolutely secure; as a capital sum it increased in value every year, and on the first of every quarter the interest due from that sum was regularly paid. How, and why? It was simply because the Egyptian Government, with the said of a few British officials (laughter), had got the command of the military and police. And with that security all other nations were atthis moment investing their capital in Egypt with the exception of Britain, because for some extraordinary reason the British Government persisted in telling everybody that they were going out of Egypt, when they knew perfectly well that they were going to remain there for ever (laughter and cheers). With regard to the question of security, there was no question but that the British Government could aid the Chinese very materially—he did not mean by force—both in money, and in men who could conduct affairs for them. The Chinese Government had already had very good proof of

WHAT THE BRITISH COULD DO.

There was a man whom all the world respected, and he was proud to say that he was an Irishman, namely, Sir Robert Hart. His first suggestion was that the British Government should induce the Chinese to provide proper security in the interior and along the coasts, by having properly-organised military and police. Another suggestion which he had to submit to them was that the British nation should enter into

A COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE

with America, Germany, and Japan in what they called, at present, the British sphere of influence. He was not one of those who believed in the cry that because other nations increased their commerce, it was bad for British trade. He did not believe in that at all. He was of opinion that the increase in the trade of other nations tended to make for peace, and unquestionably peace, indirectly but enormously benefitted the trade of the British Empire. (Applause.) In reference to railways in China, he hoped that they would be able to enter into an agreement with other nations—with those who had concessions and intended to build railways in that country—that there would be no preferential railway rates—that the rates should be the same, no matter which country dominated the railway for the moment. That would be the advantage of trade when the railways were completed. There was one more point on which he thought the Government might assist trading interests in China, and that was in regard to the question of tariffs. He thought that the Government ought to at once institute an inquiry as to how it was possible that tariffs should be placed on British goods, directly against the treaties laid down and agreed on with China. (Cheers.) That was

A MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION,

and should be taken up at once in the interests of British trade and commerce. There was another point which came closely upon the tariffs, and that was the question of transit dues. If the transit dues were admitted by treaty to pay for goods terior, the Government should at once inq goods were further taxed by *lekin* or *octroi* imposts that were so detrimental to trade. those were the five points that he wished to submit as a plan on which he thought the Government could materially assist trade and commerce. In an open meeting like that, where he knew very well there were many foreigners present, he would ask their generous opinion in this wise; could that plan and the opinions he had expressed possibly be made a cases belli with any other nation in China if they were looked into and properly analysed? His humble opinion was that that plan would not only work to the benefit of British trade but to the benefit of the trade of he whole of the European countries in China; and unquestionably the country that would benefit most by it would be China herself. His

SUMMARY OF THE SITUATION.

was that, first, something had to be done, and it was for the merchants and trading communities to say what that something was. He should, so far as his humble powers went, endeavour to forward their views home for the consideration of the British people. The second point was that the Chinese should be induced to give adequate security in the shape of proper military and police. Thirdly, there should be the commercial alliance to which he had referred; the waterways should be opened thoroughly and practically; and fifthly there should be a strict and impartial inquiry into the matter of the tariffs and transit dues. Now these points, as he humbly submitted to them, made for the best and greatest interests that the British Empire held at the present moment. Having given them particulars of his schemes, he might tell them a point which was not generally known. Out of the forty millions of people in the British Isles, there were only 400,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 21 who were qualified by physique, by stature, by health, and by other requisites to enter the British Army. To the great credit of the population, he might tell them that one to four joined the British Army at this moment, that was to say supplied the 100,000 necessary to keep the British Army going. But he need hardly point out that, in the vastness of the Empire, its responsibilities, and its enormous extent, this force was not nearly enough to defend it and police it properly in the event of hostilities or in the event of disturbances in the British dominions. He, therefore, thought that the commercial alliance of which he had spoken would first of all possibly be directed for the benefit of trade, but eventually be an alliance of a more striking character. But in whatever direction it tended, it must make for peace and be opposed to war (cheers). Now, there had been a great number of remarks made at home which he for one, as a public man having occasionally been asked to speak, deplored very much. He did not like

SAYING IRRITABLE THINGS

to other nations. He was not indisposed to fight (cheers). If they were going to fight, fight certainly, but let them fight in a big, straight way, and do their best to beat their adversary. But there was no object to be gained in a political man, or a public man saying irritable things unless he was prepared to fight. (Loud cheers). They had heard a great deal about Russia and France in the debates that had gone on at home. Well, there was no doubt that Russia had come into positions of very considerable advantage lately, but, as he said again, he had never blamed Russia for that. Russia was perfectly right—her Government were perfectly right in taking positions if they thought it was to the advantage of their people. (Hear, hear). But we also, were perfectly right in seeing that Russia did not hurt our interests. (Cheers). When they complained of Russia, he thought they should look at home a little. Russia's positions, so far as she herself was concerned, were very good, but they were perhaps not so good so far as Great Britain was concerned. The fact was that Russia was only doing now what we had done ever since we had been an Empire. We had taken all the best positions we could get, and when we had them we did our best to hold on to them. And he thought we were quite right. (Laughter and cheers). But he did not think it lay well in British mouths to find fault with Russia and France if they attempted to benefit their own country by taking advantage of certain positions—always with the saving clause that they did not hurt the British position. (A voice: "That's it," and cheers.) He could quite understand other countries being a little annoyed. Other countries had all got what he might call the Colonial fever. They were going out all over the world trying to find colonies and trying to improve their trade and their commercial interests. But wherever they went they found a thing like a great hedgehog, all covered with prickles, and

LABELLED "JOHN BULL"

He had been there beforehand; and, if the positions were reversed, he did not suppose that the British people would be much more agreeable under the circumstances than they at present found other countries (cheers). He did believe that what they wanted was a strong, resolute, clear policy, which was not only clear to ourselves—the Great British Empire and its traders—but was also perfectly clear to the rest of the world. They were very much more likely to drift into war because people did not understand what they were going to do, than if they laid down, distinctly and clearly, firmly and courteously, what they intended to do and how they intended to do it. That was his view. As he said before, he did not think he had said anything except what perhaps might increase—if these plans were carried out—security for British trade and commerce in China. He did not think that any gentleman there, no matter what nation he belonged to, could find any very serious fault with the remarks he had made that evening (cheers). They were made honestly in the interests of peace, and because he believed that all trade and commerce was hurt, and very materially hurt, by war. And there was no doubt that the country that would be most hurt by war was the Empire of Great Britain. He thanked them very much for the way in which they had listened to his remarks, and he was very sorry that he could not stay longer. He was going away the next day in the P. & O. mail and he hoped to go to Pekin, where he would lay his views before Sir Claude MacDonald and some members of the Chinese Government if possible. He believed that at present they were all locked up (laughter), but with a little perseverance he hoped to get through the door, and lay his views before that distinguished assembly. Then he hoped to go to Shanghai, where he hoped to get the views of the merchants; and then to Hongkong, and perhaps return to Singapore on his way home (cheers). He must end the few remarks he had made as he began them. He was perfectly aware that he was not a commercial man or a financial man. He was only a man with possibly a certain amount of common sense, and he was aware that it rested with the merchants and traders in this Colony, in Hongkong, and in Shanghai, to put forward a definite policy, and what he could do to convey that to the British people and the Government he would do. And he was certain, if it was a clear policy and the merchants were entirely at one, that the British Government would have to do what those merchants required.

Lord Charles resumed his seat amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 11TH OF OCTOBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased all over the country, the fall being brisk to rapid in Berar, the Bombay Presidency, on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore and at Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Negapatam Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Nagpur. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on the Coromandel Coast. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds continue to blow cyclonically on the Coromandel Coast, while variable breezes with calms prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Secunderabed and moderate to light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 18 at Sholapur, 16 at Bombay, 14 at Colombo and 12 at Raipur and Amraoti. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in exces of normal in Sind and at Deesa and Ratnagiri, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Allahabad, Jubbulpore and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 62° at Neemuch and Indore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur and Ahmednagar. Moderate to light showers have fallen at Karwar, Mangalore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cuddapah, Madras and Colombo. The depression noticed in yesterday's report has grown deeper and the storm appears to be moving in a west-north-west direction: its centre now is probably somewhere near Masulipatam, with which place telegraphic communication is interrupted. The pressure is generally inconsiderable defect to the south of Latitude 20° and the weather there is unsettled.

G. L. TOWERS,

Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10th October, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ... inches	29·753
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	·663
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	91·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·4
General Directions of wind* ...NE, E, ENE, E, NW, NNW, NE.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	289
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·46
" year	73·94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Oct.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,

Director, Government Observatory.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE employment of hired transport at the Wiltshire Manœuvres does not appear to have been an entirely succesful experiment. Very probably the complaints made have, to some extent, been based upon exaggerations, but it may reasonably be conceded that there has been just cause for withholding complete satisfaction. The consequences of this have been that the illogical conclusion usual in such cases, has far too generally been arrived at. But, as a matter of fact, it by no means follows because hired transport has not been wholly successful at the 1898 manœuvres, that the experiment in itself must therefore be condemned. Upon the contrary, whatever may have been the failings, or their causes, in this particular instance, we are persuaded that the theory involved is in itself perfectly sound, and needs only to be properly applied in order to demonstrate its practical value beyond the shadow of a doubt. So far are we from admitting the existence of fair grounds for condemning the employment of hired transport, that we have no hesitation whatever in advocating its permanent recognition, not only as an aid to the Regular transport, but to a great extent as a substitute for it. To maintain in times of peace an establishment of Regular transport sufficiently strong for the purposes even of ordinary manœuvres, would be an absurd as well as useless extravagance. A nucleus we must have, and this, as a matter of fact, we actually possess. This nucleus, supplemented in time of war by the reserves, could speedily expand itself to very respectable dimensions, but even then it would need further augmentation from purely civilian sources. That hired transport is less easily managed than regular, need scarcely be said, but that it can be organised and worked to pefection, has been proved in war.

There is no mistaking the progress that has been made in recent years in illuminating the buoys which mark the approaches to our rivers and ports. There are now no less than 100 buoys lit by gas both day and night around our own coast alone, and the conviction is growing that the time is fast approaching when every buoy laid down either by local authorities or the Trinity House will be illuminated. The success of the system is due to the discovery by a German scientist, who has found that a gas extracted from various mineral and vegetable oils can be compressed by as high a pressure as five atmospheres without losing any of its illuminating power. In the case of coal gas, any such compression would result in a great loss of illumination, and the discovery simply means that it is now possible to charge a buoy with gas, and to leave a light brightly burning without any further regulation for two or three months. The system has heen adopted by every Continental Government, though, as usual, the United States have gone one better by lighting up some of their buoys by electricity.

The Czar's visit to Sebastopol has attracted a good deal of attention in political circles, and the rescript issued in the name of the Grand Duke Alexis, chief of the Navy, is compared with the proposal for a coference of the Powers tending to a general disarmament. The fleet was inspected on four days and the Czar expresses pleasure at its splendid order and formidable readiness. He recalls the visit which he paid to the port twelve years ago on the occasion of the launching of the first ironclads of the new Black Sea fleet, and says that what has been done is for the further peaceful and tranquil development of South Russia. In concluding he warmly thanked the Grand Duke, and expressed the conviction that the young fleet of the Black Sea would maintain the glorious traditions of its predecessors, the heroes of Sinope and Sebastopol. Similar sentiments were expressed in a rescript to the troops, which were commended for their splendid condition and perfect order, and the Czar spoke of his satisfaction with the armament and fortifications of the port.

The Krimski Viestnik has given a full account of the proceedings, which appears to have been of brilliant character. The Imperial yacht Standart passed through the Dardanelles some little time ago, and after delivering presents for the Sultan at Constantinople entered the Black Sea, and was at Sebastopol for the inspection of the fleet. At the review the squadron was formed in three lines, the first comprised of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, Chesma, Tri Sviatitelia, Dvenazat Apostolov, Sinope, and Rostislav; the second of the Pamiat Merkuria, the Training ship Beres an, the Chernomoretz, Teretz, Uraletz, and the training ships Dniestr and Prut; and the third of the Gonetz, Griden, Saken, Kazarski, Duna, and Boug. There was also a flotilla of twelve torpedo-boats. In command of the squadron was Vice-Admiral Alexieff, with his flag in the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, while Rear-Admiral Eichaninoff's flag was in the Sinope, and that of Rear-Admiral Sidensner in the Beresan.

A service paper recently published the principal facts concerning the reorganisation of the French forces in the Channel and Mediterranean, which is to be made in the course of October. The two battleship divisions in the Mediterranean (Vice-Admiral Fournier and Rear-Admiral Roustan) will include together six battleships, the Bouvet completing her trials with the squadron. Rear-Admiral Marechal's light squadron will consist of four groups of cruisers, the first of armoured cruisers, the second and third of protected cruisers, and the fourth of torpedo craft. Those vessels which have belonged to the Reserve Squadron will complete their numbers on October 1. Rear-Admiral Godin will be in command of the Marceau, Magenta, and Neptune, which are to take the place of the old gunnery and torpedo ships. The Levant division will consist of the Bugeaud, flag (replacing the Amiral Charner), with the destroyers Vautour, Faucon, and Condor. The Channel Squadron (Vice-Admiral Sallandrouze de Lamornaix and Rear-Admiral de Penfentenyo de Kervereguin) will have two battleship divisions (Formidable and Amiral Duperre flags, Amiral Baudin, Devastation, Courbet, and Redoutable) with a cruiser division. The division of cruisers for the school of war will contist of the Amiral Charner, Friant, and Bavout. These will join the Channel Squadron in March, but will proceed to the Mediterranean at about the end of June for the manœuvres.

An incident has occurred at Toulon which is causing a good deal of agitation. Lieutenant Bersier, who is concerned with the personnel of the port, suddenly disappeared. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the officer in question is distinguished and intelligent in his profession, and a chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Lately he was in command of the *Petrel* at Constantinople, and he was an enthusiastic student and experimenter in the subject of electric and subterranean traction for tramways. At first foul play was suspected, but when it was known that M. Bersier had just drawn 15,000f. for the pay of naval pensioners suspicion was aroused. Suspicion grew into certainty when his chief received a letter, in which the missing officer explained that he had been compelled to absent himself to visit a sick relation. Later on, writing from Vintimiglia, he said the step he had taken was determined by the fact that his promotion had been too slow, that his pay did not suffice for his needs, that he had received two checks in his advancement, and that he had been very much affected because he had not been allowed to exchange into the Far Eastern squadron. There is an impression that the extraordinarily foolish act was really due to insanity, but the brilliant career of the officer has come to a sudden and disastrous end.

An official report issued in Madrid states that the material loss of the Spanish Navy in the late war amounted to twelve cruisers, displacing together 42,974 tons, two destroyers (760 tons), and twenty-one gunboats (4,308 tons). The total loss was therefore 48,042 tons of shipping.

Matters are in a fair way of settling themselves for the Dutch in Acheen. It is officially announced at the Hague that Colonel Heutsz has captured two of the rebel Pedir chiefs and that all the other chiefs have submitted, except one who is prevented from coming in by illness. At Edi the rebels have paid a fine of 125,000 dols. imposed upon them by the Dutch authorities.

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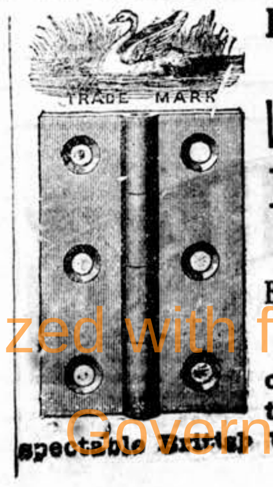

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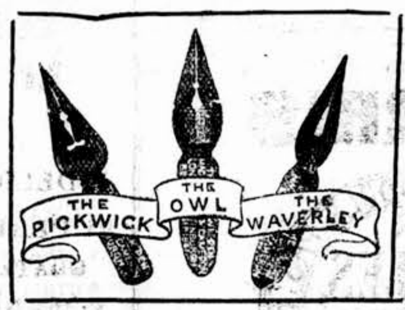

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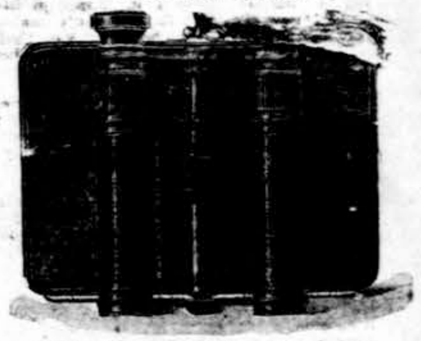

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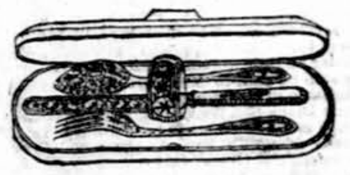

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